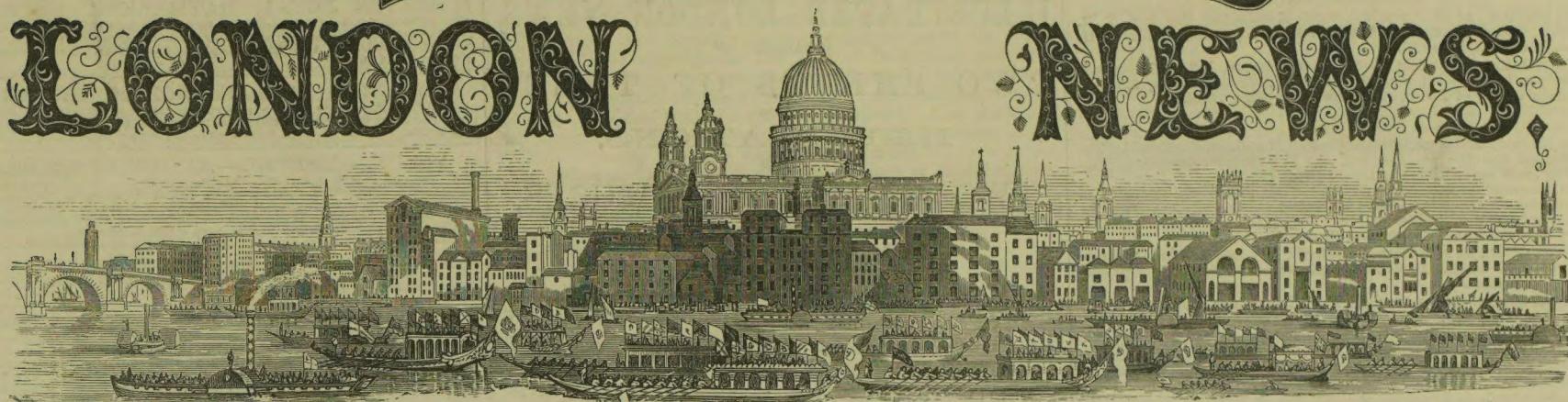


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1845.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"MAIDENHOOD." BY W. WISE.
FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Sherborne House, Lincoln, the wife of Richard Rudgard, of a daughter.

On the 4th ult., at Los Avomos, Las Zorras, Valparaiso, the wife of R. A. Claude, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at St. Barnabas's, South Kensington, the Rev. T. R. Drake, M.A., Vicar of Sutton-on-Trent, to Julia A., widow of Mr. J. H. Atkinson, late of Clapham-rise.

On the 10th inst., at Dublin Mr. W. M. Woodroffe, J.P., Ballysaggart more, Lismore, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. W. Newell-Baron, Kinghill House, in the county of Down, and Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Servan, France, Crofton Hamilton FitzGerald, Esq. Mr. FitzGerald was the eldest son of the late Crofton Vandeleur FitzGerald, Esq., and nephew of the late General Sir Augustine FitzGerald, Bart., of Carrigoran, in the county of Clare. Mr. FitzGerald married the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Vandeleur Creagh, of Cahirciveen, in the same county, granddaughter of The O'More, D.L., of Cloghan Castle, King's County, and leaves one son and three daughters.

On the 9th inst., at Manchester, suddenly, Mr. James Steward, many years a resident at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 9th inst., at Edgbaston Hall, near Birmingham, John Welchman Whately, Esq., aged 81.

On the 14th inst., at Marquise Pas de Calais, after prolonged suffering, borne with patient resignation, Auguste Friederike Wilhelmine, eldest daughter of the late Baron von Andlau, of Gothic House College, Clapham-rise, aged 49. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 11th inst., at Greenwood Villas, Forest Hill, George Taylor, aged 55, the youngest son, and on the 12th inst., Sabrina Taylor, aged 58, the only daughter, of the late William Taylor, of Great Russell-street, for very many years parish clerk of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. "In life and in death they were not divided." Friends will please to accept this intimation.

On the 12th inst., at Southwood House, Eltham-road, Lee, Kent, after only three days' painful illness, Mary Holland, wife of William Holland, for many years of Newton-on-the-Causeway, aged 61 years; a devoted wife, loving mother, and sincere friend. Her end was peace.

On the 11th inst., at Eaton-place, William Urquhart Arbuthnot, Esq., son of the late Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart., aged 67.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26.

SUNDAY, DEC. 20. Fourth Sunday in Advent. St. Paul's Cathedral, the Bishop of London's Ordination; 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hessey; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway. St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. A. Legge, Vicar of Sydenham.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic, Regent-street, 7 p.m. (Mr. B. H. Cowper on the Prophecies of the New Testament).

MONDAY, DEC. 21. St. Thomas the Apostle.—Shortest Day. Election of Common Councilmen for the city of London.

Medical Society, 8 p.m. Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Gordon Calthrop on Christmas and Christmas Carols).

Society of Arts, Cantor lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. B. Richardson on Alcohol).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KENW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Angloit. of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.			
9	29 307	28 1	30 3	.77	0 10	41 1	50 3	WNW. NW. NNW.	266	0 10
10	29 696	32 3	23 4	.87	0	29 0	37 2	WNW.	196	205
11	28 732	41 1	38 3	.91	7	28 5	47 0	S. SW. SSW.	284	117
12	29 074	30 2	35 4	.87	10	33 0	40 8	NW. NNW.	350	.000
13	29 418	57 6	34 0	.88	10	37 0	40 1	NNW. N.	505	.008
14	29 885	35 1	30 0	.84	6	34 0	37 3	N. NNW.	343	.000
15	29 971	31 8	29 7	.93	10	28 4	33 7	NNW.	353	.175*

Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected 29.051 29.731 28.824 28.995 29.340 29.833 30.076

Temperature of Air 40.7° 31.5° 42.8° 38.7° 37.3° 35.3° 32.0°

Temperature of Evaporation 38.2° 30.7° 42.1° 37.3° 35.7° 33.1° 30.7°

Direction of Wind N. NW. N. N. NW. N. N.

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quite as we had hoped to do. We should be sorry to take from the speech of the public prosecutor our impression of the official character of the man. That he was endowed with brilliant talents is proved by his long course of diplomatic service to his country. That he had refined tastes, high culture, and wide and various information, might be gathered not merely from the fact that he was engaged to represent, first Prussia and afterwards the German empire, in the most delicate and difficult of missions, but also from such fragments of communications with the Government he was bound to serve as have from time to time come before the public. Possibly his diplomatic abilities were too much warped by the spirit of partisanship. Possibly, also, his personal ambition, and the likelihood that he might be able to gratify it, misled his judgment. He was a man in whom aristocratic feeling rose so high as to submerge that which should have been the very highest. He evidently saw through the eyes of his class, felt with the feelings of his class, and considered the problems which appealed to him for action in his official life much too exclusively in the light which class prejudices cast upon them. We do not suspect that when he went to the Embassy at Paris he had formed any idea of contesting the authority of Prince Bismarck, the Imperial Chancellor. Nevertheless, it is clear that the flattering attentions paid to him by the society in which he moved influenced, to some extent, his political judgment. It was not long before his despatches to his superior in office disclosed traces of a narrowness of view which called for correction. He was too proud to bear rebuke which, in point of fact, was not very gently administered. He lost his temper, and, listening to its promptings, made himself chargeable with breaches of official discipline and etiquette which could not be passed over. He was probably conscious of the false position in which he had placed himself. Crushing domestic affliction made him sensitive to unfavourable criticism, and especially to criticism which assumed a cynical aspect. It is impossible to justify some of the acts which in this state of mind he permitted himself to sanction; and, however feelingly we may commiserate him in the position which he occupies, we cannot forbear seeing that it is one which ordinary self-restraint on his own part might have preserved him from falling into.

Such diplomatic correspondence as was permitted to come under the notice of the public in the course of the trial exhibits the superior political capacity of Prince Bismarck. To our view, it also exhibits the greater breadth of the policy he was pursuing. It concerned, be it borne in mind, the international relations of Germany and France towards the close of M. Thiers's presidency, and the transference of the executive powers to Marshal MacMahon. The Chancellor's one object seems to have been so to direct the policy of the empire as that the provisions of the late Treaty of Peace should be honestly fulfilled, and the heavy indemnity imposed upon France should be paid to the uttermost. He discerned in M. Thiers an instrument well adapted to bring about this result. He cared little about forms of government in comparison with the immediate purpose upon which he had centred his will. There is no doubt of his general sympathy with Monarchy. Perhaps he inclines in his individual opinion in the direction of Absolutism. But his object was to reap for Germany the fruits which victory over France had placed within his reach. He apprehended that the indemnity would not be discharged within the period defined by treaty. He thought that the restoration of Monarchy to France might place her upon a more intimate footing with the Courts of Europe, and he foresaw that pressure would be put upon Germany by some of these Courts to relax the stringency of those terms of peace which might turn out to be impracticable for the French Government to fulfil. One can easily perceive, therefore, how his sagacity, tinged by patriotism, objected to Count Arnim's disposition to favour the Legitimists at the expense of M. Thiers. He found that his Ambassador had initiated and was pursuing a course at Paris contrary to his judgment and in opposition to his instructions. His rescripts referring to this matter, which for some reason not yet apparent have been suffered to see the light, rebuked Count Arnim with somewhat cynical severity, led to his recall, and provoked him to that abstraction of documents from the archives of the Paris Embassy for which he has been tried.

The glimpse behind the scenes of high diplomatic intercourse which the trial has given to the public may be instructive, but cannot be described as agreeable. To some extent it will influence French politics. It has already modified the views of political parties one towards another. But, on the whole, it has left an impression on the minds of French politicians that the Chancellor who directs the foreign affairs of the German Empire is sincerely anxious to maintain peace, and is on principle disinclined to intervene in the internal affairs of the French Republic. Whatever may be the legal decision at Berlin as to the offences imputed to Count Arnim, there seems ground for hope that the relations between France and Germany will not thereby be likely to be disturbed.

In a paper lately read before the Social Science Association, Mr. Bailey Denton stated that, through neglect of storage, thirty times as much water is wasted annually as would supply the population for the next fifty years.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at Windsor Castle, yesterday week, the Mayor and other officials of the borough, who presented a congratulatory address upon the birth of Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, to which her Majesty replied.

The Queen held a Council on Saturday last, when Parliament was further prorogued to Feb. 5 next, then to assemble. After the Council Mr. George Dalhousie Ramsay delivered up to her Majesty the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle worn by the late Earl of Dalhousie, and Lord Colville of Culross was knighted and invested by the Queen with the insignia of the above order. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Ludlow Cotter were also knighted. The Bishop of St. David's did homage on receiving the temporalities of his office. Princess Beatrice was present during the ceremonies. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner-party consisted of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Monsell officiated.

Monday was the thirteenth anniversary of the death of the lamented Prince Consort. A special service was performed in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore by the Dean of Windsor, at which the Queen and the members of the Royal family were present. The mausoleum was afterwards visited by the Royal household and others. The Prince of Wales came to town, returning to the castle in the evening, with the Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Marlborough House on the following day, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred, left the castle on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Witley Court. Princess Christian dined with the Queen and passed the night at the castle. Her Royal Highness's children visited her Majesty the next day.

The Queen has entertained at dinner his Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, Lady Caroline Barrington, General H. F. Ponsonby, Colonel Kingscote, and Captain J. Clerk. The Duchess of Teck, with Princess Victoria Mary and Princes Adolphus and Francis of Teck, have visited the Queen. The Hon. Horatio Stopford has been on a visit at the castle.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Evelyn Paget have succeeded the Hon. Emily Catcart and the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maids of Honour in Waiting; and Colonel H. L. Gardiner has succeeded Colonel J. C. M'Neill as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Court has left Windsor for Osborne House, to pass the Christmas.

The Queen, desiring that all who are interested should have an opportunity of seeing the books containing the addresses of thanks from the French people, has directed that the volumes shall be sent to the British Museum.

The Prince of Wales left Marlborough House, on Wednesday, for Howick, in order to attend the funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Grey (Equerry to his Royal Highness), which took place at Falloden. The Prince has been installed as patron of those who profess to hold the "ancient and accepted rights" connected with the fraternity of "Knights Templars."

The Duke of Connaught distributed the half-yearly prizes to the scholars of the Norwich Grammar School on Wednesday.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz has returned to Germany.

Princess Malcom Khan was safely delivered of a son, on Tuesday, at the Persian Legation. The Princess and infant are doing well.

The Russian Ambassador, who has been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park, has returned to the Russian Embassy.

The *Morning Post* states that a marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between the Earl of Onslow and the Hon. Florence Coulston Gardner, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Gardner.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allan, W., to be Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.
Erumel, Charles; Rector of Sharrington, Norfolk.
Eunett, R., Vicar of South Mallings; Rector of Cold Overton.
Cawood, John, Vicar of Pensax; Vicar of Mamble with Bayton.
Elkington, J. J.; Chaplain of the House of Charan, Soho.
Goodman, J. P.; Rector of Keystone; Rural Dean of Kimbolton.
Gray, Canon, Vicar of East Retford; Vicar of Blythe, Notts.
Hale, Jas. Chas., Curate of Rushall; Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridge.
Herbert, H., Rector of Hemmingford Abbots; Rural Dean of Huntingdon.
King, W. W.; Curate of Horley-cum-Hornton.
Messenger, J. Farnham; Vicar of Farley with Pitton.
Moore, J. L. M.; Rector of Kilverstone.
Morrice, J. D.; Vicar of Longbridge Deverill.
Norman, D. R.; Rector of St. Mary's, Stafford.
Pratt, Charles T.; Vicar of Cawthorne, near Barnsley.
Rawden, J. H.; Rector of Shaw, near Oldham, Lancashire.
Rowse, Walter Frederick; Rural Dean of Bishopthorpe.
Sedgwick, J. E.; Rector of Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.
Sheppard, Arthur; Vicar of Holme Cultram.
Thomas, William; Vicar of Langstanton, Breconshire.
Waller, H., Vicar of Leytonstone; Rector of Troy well, Northampton.
Williams, David; Vicar of Llandyrmog.

Mr. Ludlow, of Christ's Hospital, has presented two chalices for use at All Saints' Church, Hertford.

A beautiful little mountain church, the gift of Mr. Newby Wilson, was consecrated at Finsthwaite, on the 8th inst., by the Bishop of Carlisle.

Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, Hanley, has been reopened after the erection of a spire 100 ft. high, at the joint expense of Mr. C. J. Homer and Messrs. Meakin.

It has been resolved to erect a church in Newmarket as a memorial of the public services and private worth of the late Lord George Manners.

There was a great gathering at Colston Hall, Bristol, on Tuesday night, to protest against the introduction of Romish practices into the Church of England.

The parish church of Cranham, Essex, has been reopened after rebuilding at the sole cost of Mr. Benyon, M.P. The total outlay is estimated at nearly £6000. This is the eighth church which Mr. Benyon has either rebuilt or restored.

The Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College; the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, M.A., Rector of Marylebone; and the Rev. Dr. Abbott, Head Master of the City of London School, have been elected members of the council of Queen's College, London.

A painted window of six lights has been inserted at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by Mr. T. Cleobury of Cheapside. It contains representations of the patron saints of the six churches of the district—St. Michael, St. George, St. Gabriel, St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. Barnabas.

At the meeting of the Holborn branch of the English Church Union, on Tuesday night, the Rev. A. H. Mackenochie referred to the recent decision in the Court of Arches, and said that, though beaten in the courts of law, the Catholic party in the Church would win eventually.

Dr. Colenso was to have preached on Sunday in St. James's Chapel, York-street, Piccadilly, in which the Rev. Stopford Brooke officiates; but, in consequence of an inhibition by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Natal did not appear.—An address, signed by the Rural Dean and thirty-four clergymen of the deanery of Witney, has been forwarded to the Bishop of Oxford thanking him for his firm and spontaneous refusal to allow Dr. Colenso to preach in his diocese.

On Wednesday week, at Cambridge—the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, Master of Magdalene College, presiding—a testimonial of respect and esteem from the parishioners of the parish of St. Giles was presented to the Incumbent, the Rev. John Stuart Jackson, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, who is leaving for another sphere of labour, at Boston, in Lincolnshire. The testimonial, which was subscribed for by about 150 parishioners, consisted of a silver tea service, of the value of £60.—The *Guardian* records the following testimonials:—On the 5th inst. were presented, at Melchbourne Vicarage, Beds, a set of one dozen fish-knives, in oak case, and a very handsome breakfast-dish, with revolving cover, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. R. P. Bent, R.D., by his affectionate parishioners, with their best wishes for his future welfare and happiness. Melchbourne, Dec. 5, 1874."—A testimonial of respect has been given to the Rev. J. E. Else by the parishioners of Twywell and Slipton.—A handsome drawing-room clock has been presented to the Rev. J. M. O'Neill by inhabitants of South Stoke, near Bath, on his resigning the curacy of South Stoke; and to Mrs. O'Neill a pair of electro-plate entrée dishes.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 9, 1868, and Feb. 10, 1873, of Alexander Hall Hall, of Watergate House, near Emsworth, Southampton, who died, on Oct. 19 last, at No. 2, Belgrave-square, were proved on the 28th ult. by Henry John Sutton, John Croft Deverell, and the Rev. Alleyne Hall Hall, the surviving executors, the personalty being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to the Church Pastoral Aid Society £3000; to the West Sussex, East Hampshire, and Chichester Infirmary and Dispensary, the Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital (Paddington), the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution (Walton-on-Thames), the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (Victoria Park), the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church Missionary Society, £1000 each, to be paid at the expiration of twenty-four months after his death; to each of his executors, £100; to his bailiff, Robert Thirlwell, £400; to his gardener, John Paymin, £100; to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Hall, certain furniture and an annuity of £1500 (a sum of £4000 is also settled upon her); and legacies and annuities to his younger sons and daughters. All his real estate is devised to the use of his eldest son, Charles Alexander Hall Hall; and the residue of the personal estate is given upon similar trusts.

The will and codicil, dated May 8 and 15, 1873, of Auguste Gagniere, late of Golden-square, who died at No. 3, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park, on Sept. 29 last, have been proved by Assezat de Bouteyre, John Coleman, Emile Recipon, and John Thomas Campbell, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeathes to his niece, Celine Gagniere, £12,000; to his nephews, Julien Recipon, Felix Recipon, and Antonin Gagniere, £8000 each; to each of his executors, £2000; to John Coleman and Assezat de Bouteyre, in addition, £2000 each; to Mr. Jackson, his book-keeper, £1000; to Mr. Commenje, £500; to each of the persons employed in his business who have been with him twelve years, £400; to his coachman, £1000; to his parlour-maid, £500; to his cook, £200; and there are several other bequests. The goodwill of his business, with the trade premises, he leaves to John Coleman, Emile Recipon, and Charles Taylor; and the residue of all his property he leaves to his nephew the said Emile Recipon.

The will, with one codicil, dated Oct. 25, 1861, and June 21, 1870, of William Wemyss Ker, late of No. 4, George-yard, Lombard-street, and of Singapore, East Indies, who died, on Oct. 14, at Langlands, Clapham Park, was proved on the 26th ult. by John Cook and Henry Minchin Simons, the surviving executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeathes to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Catherine Ker, all his furniture and household effects, £1000, and an annuity of £200, in addition to the provision made for her by marriage settlement; he also leaves her his house called "Langlands" for life. The rest of his property goes to his six children—Isabella, James, Robert, Thomas, Mary, and Henry.

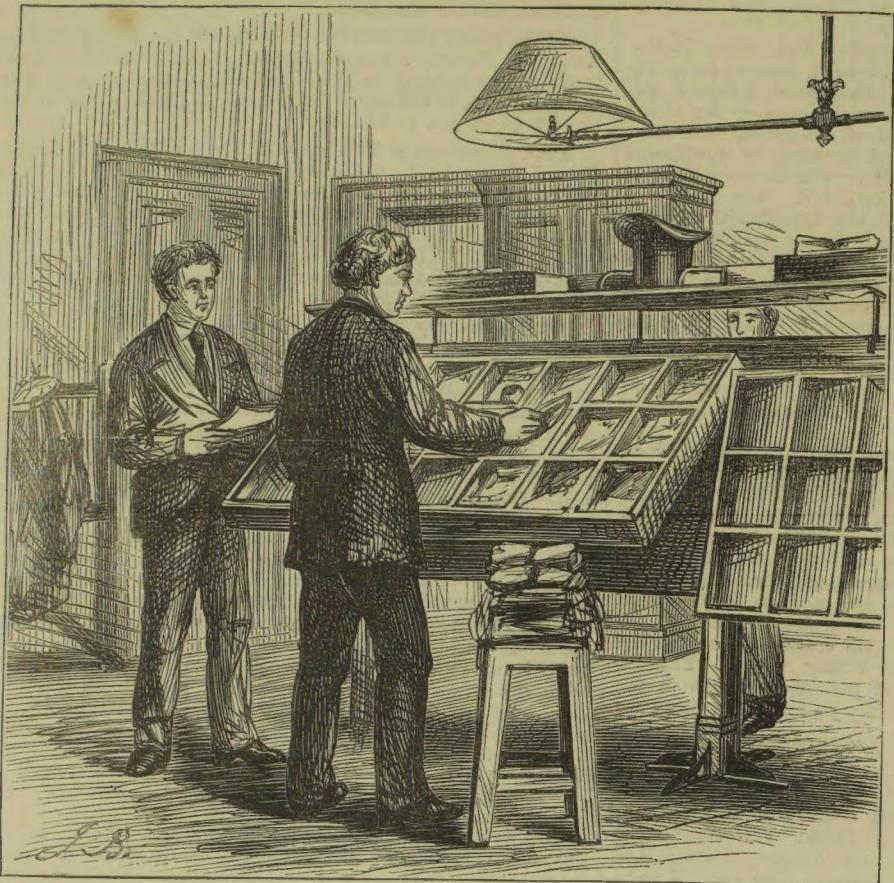
The will, with two codicils, dated respectively June 29, 1871, and Nov. 18, 1872, of Miss Agnes Strickland, late of Southwold, Suffolk, who died on July 13 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Miss Jane Margaret Strickland and Mrs. Sarah Gwillyam, the sisters, the executrices, under £3000. The testatrix gives the copyright of the "Lives of the Queens of England" to her sister Mrs. Traill and her nephew John Percy Strickland; the school abridged edition in one volume he declares to be the joint property of herself and her sister Elizabeth, who assisted her in preparing it; and she gives to her said sister the remaining half share, so that it now wholly belongs to her; the ring and a locket, both with the hair of Catherine Parr, she gives to her nephew Robert Strickland; an original painting of King Henry VIII, a painting of Jane Seymour his Queen, and a painting of Edward VI, to her sister Elizabeth; and a likeness in oil of herself to the South Kensington Museum.

The foundation-stone of a new Townhall for Rhyl was laid, on Tuesday, by Mr. Hughes, of Kimmel.

The Alert, one of the ships intended for the Arctic Expedition, was docked at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and will undergo a thorough survey.

Foremost among provincial cattle shows, the West of England Fat Stock Exhibition was held at Plymouth on Tuesday, and in point of quality was of unusually high merit. The poultry show was also remarkably good. The annual dinner took place in the evening, presided over by Sir Colman Rashleigh, M.P., and attended by the two M.P.s for South Devon, Sir Massey Lopes, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Carpenter Garnier.—At the dinner in connection with the Reigate Agricultural Show, on Tuesday, Lord Monson, the Attorney-General, Sir Henry Peck, M.P., and Sir Trevor Lawrence were among the guests.

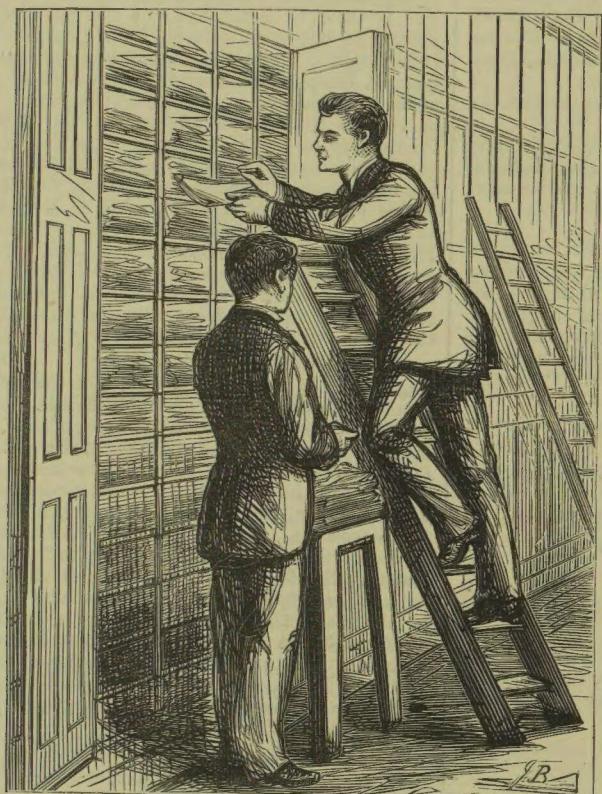
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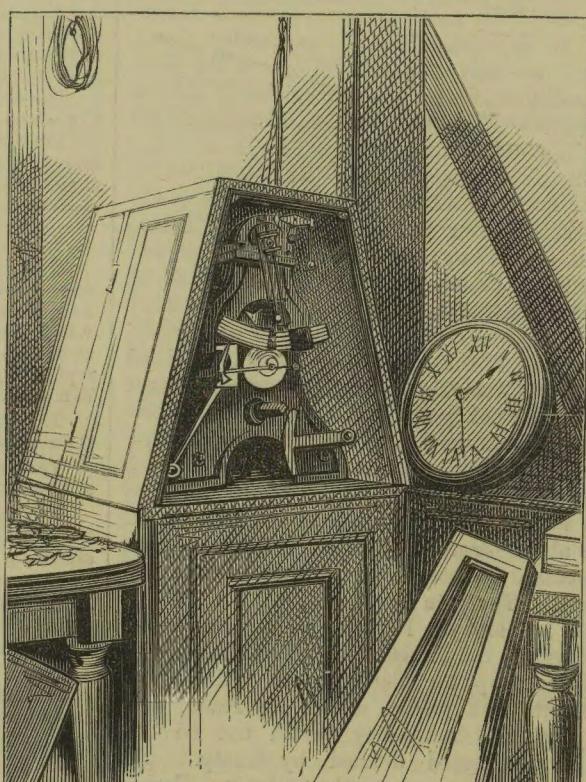
TRACING TELEGRAMS.



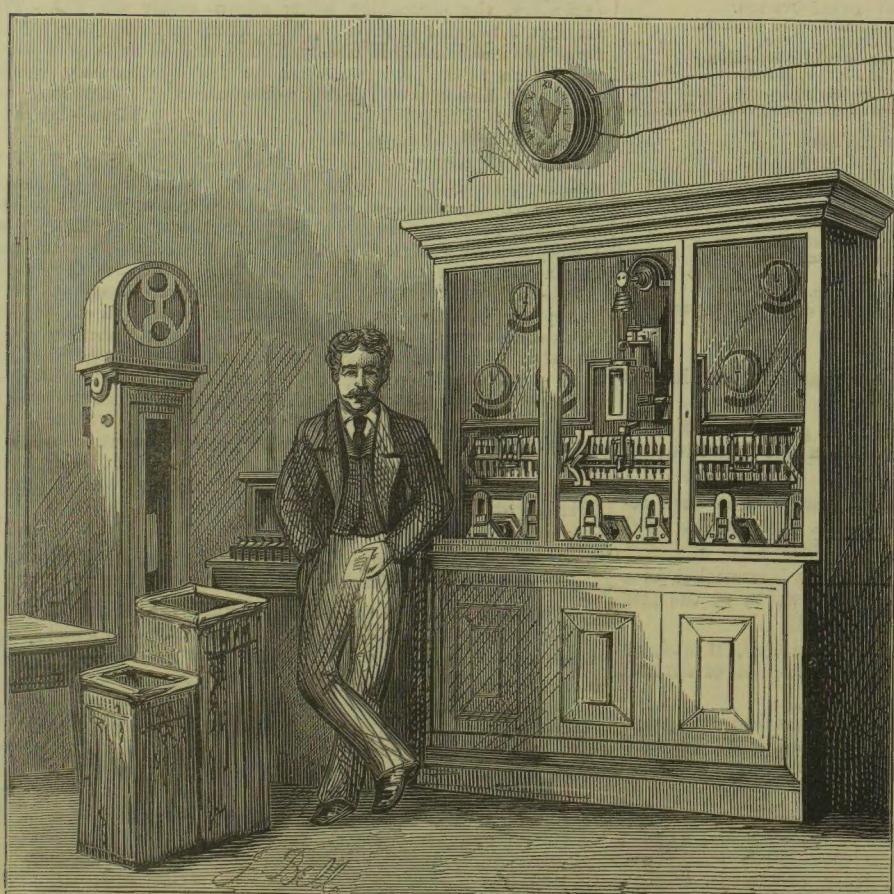
THE BATTERY-ROOM.



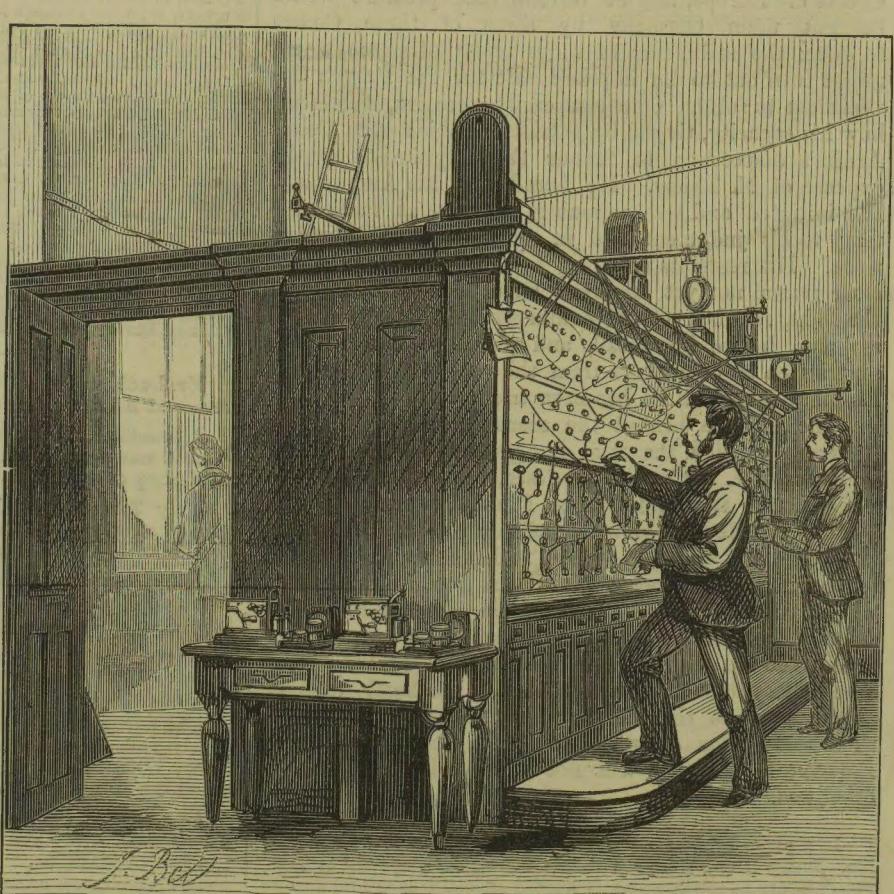
MESSAGE PRESSES.



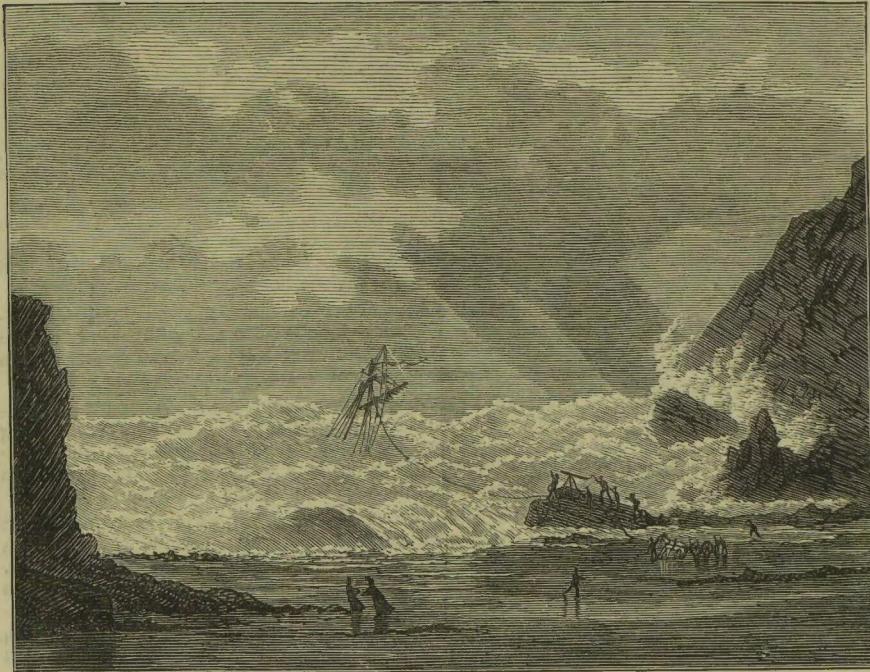
THE SYMPATHETIC CLOCK.



THE CHRONOPHER, OR TIME-SENDER.



THE LINES TEST-BOX.



ROCKET-LINE THROWN TO WRECK, MAWGAN PORTH, NEWQUAY.



THE GALES ON THE COAST OF CORNWALL.

THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

The organisation and apparatus of this great department of the General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand have been described in several articles, published with the Engravings in the last three weekly numbers of our Journal. The Illustrations now given, which complete the series, are those of the Battery-Room, already described; the box or frame in the Instrument Gallery, containing several thousand metal knobs, at which all the wires throughout the United Kingdom are tested to prove their continuity of electric conduction; the chronopher and sympathetic clock, by which Greenwich time is constantly communicated to above twenty clocks in provincial England, and guns are fired here or there at noon; the operation of tracing the telegrams after their dispatch and putting them away in presses, where they are kept a certain time for refer-

ence if needed. The whole establishment is characterised by that complete order and efficiency which prevail throughout all the Post Office arrangements.

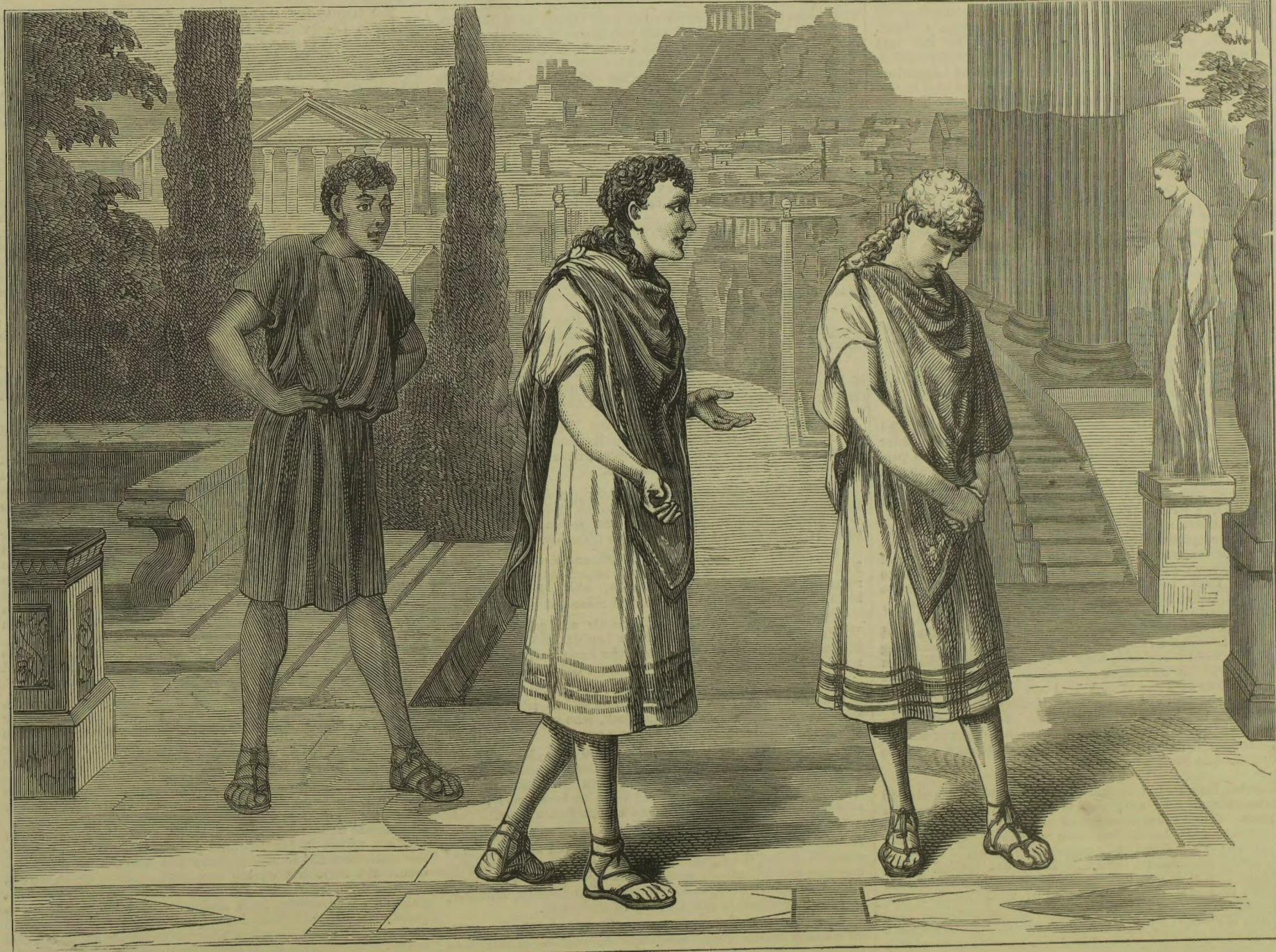
THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, at the Abbey Church of Westminster, are performing, in these Christmas weeks, one of the ancient Latin comedies, as is their yearly custom. It is the "Trinummus" of Plautus, familiar to many of our readers. The part of Lysiteles is acted by Mr. P. G. L. Webb; and that of his father, Philto, by Mr. F. Whitehead. Mr. W. C. Ryde appears in the character of Charmides. The sycophant is well represented by Mr. W. H. Cowell. As the slave, Stasimus, Mr. C. E. Brickdale has displayed much comic humour. Our Illustration shows the scene, in the

third act, where the young man has to listen to certain reproaches.

"MAIDENHOOD."

The frank and fearless air of innocent sprightliness, with which this bright young girl looks up into somebody's face, as she stops, in her run through the garden shrubbery, to greet the person who accosts her, is to our mind very agreeable. Mr. Wise, who painted her and sent her to the Dudley Gallery, has proved that he, as well as Mr. George Leslie, knows the true graces and good points of English feminine youth, and is qualified to represent them by means of his art. Long may our daughters or sisters continue to merit this pictorial testimony in their favour, and to be worthy, as they mostly are, of their sweetest and noblest title—that of "gentlewomen!"



SCENE FROM "TRINUMMUS," THE WESTMINSTER SCHOLARS' LATIN PLAY.

The Extra Supplement.

E LAINE.

In the cycle of noble and chivalric tales, which our Poet Laureate has raised from the babbling prose of an old chronicle to the melody of epic verse, we do not find one more beautiful than that of "Elaine." She who nursed Sir Lancelot and chastely gave her maiden love to him, but was fated to languish in neglected solitude, while singing,

Love, art thou sweet? then bitter death must be—
Love, thou art bitter; sweet is death to me—
O Love, if death be sweeter, let me die.

And therefore, dying presently in her father's castle, she was laid by her sad brothers, on a bier hung with black velvet, in the funeral barge steered by their dumb old family servant, to float down the silent river, beneath the palace windows of towered Camelot. There stood King Arthur, the truest of men; and Queen Guinevere, the wildly weak, the faithless wife; and the guilty Lancelot by her side; as the dead body of this pure-souled Elaine, with a letter of farewell to him she had loved, was suddenly borne into their presence.

Alas for Arthur's greatest knight, a man
Not after Arthur's heart!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 17.

Scarcely has the National Assembly returned to Versailles than it is agitating for another holiday, and, under pretence of celebrating Christmas and the new year, it will adjourn in a few days until Jan. 10. The sittings this week have all been remarkably short, and, as a rule, devoid of public interest. The Chamber decided, yesterday week, to entertain a proposition brought forward by M. de Pressensé establishing the liberty of meeting for Divine worship. This latter measure was violently opposed by the Extreme Right, but the Assembly eventually decided, by 477 votes against 167, to pass the second reading. In Tuesday's sitting the bills maintaining the state of siege at Algiers, and organising superior military commands there and also at Lyons, came under discussion. The Minister for War defended the maintenance of the post of Governor-General of Paris. A bill for the protection of infants from criminal negligence was read the second time. It was decided yesterday (Wednesday) to postpone the consideration of a bill granting 40,000,000 francs for a tunnel through the Simplon. The bill subjecting foreigners born in France to military service was adopted. A discussion arose upon the question of placing the bill on superior education on the order of the day for the second reading. Ultimately the question was adjourned until Monday.

At a meeting of the Committee of Thirty yesterday it was agreed by a majority to recommend the Assembly to give priority to the bill for creating a Second Chamber.

The three groups of the Republican party have held meetings this week with the view of arranging a common line of action. At the réunion of the Left Centre M. Corné, the newly-elected president, upheld the doctrines of Casimir Périer, and energetically advocated the maintenance of the Republican régime. At the meeting of the Republican Left, M. Albert Grévy, recently nominated to the presidency of this group, took as the text of his inaugural address the oft-repeated query, "Republic or dissolution?" and, having shown that the present Legislature had formally rejected the first alternative, argued that it was its duty to dissolve. The speech of M. Brisson to the Extreme Left was couched in similar terms; and the debates at all three meetings show that the Republican party still considers the dissolution as the only efficacious remedy to the situation. M. Corné's address, I may add, has completely destroyed the hopes of those who sought to effect a conjunction of the Centres.

Baron de Bourgoing, the successful Bonapartist candidate in the Nièvre, will very possibly have his election quashed; for an inquiry instituted into the acts of the Imperialist Committee of Appeal to the People seems to indicate that its members exercised undue influence over the electors' votes. The Bonapartist journals have repeatedly assured us that all proceedings against this committee had ceased; but the *Moniteur Universel* formally contradicts this assertion, and asserts that the judicial inquiry is still going on, and that, much as the Minister of Justice would have liked to drop the matter, to-day he dare not do so—circumstances of great importance in connection with the Bonapartist intrigues having been brought to light. Meanwhile the Bureau of the Assembly, which has M. de Bourgoing's election under consideration, has decided to suspend its judgment until the judicial inquiry has terminated.

Most of the reports in reference to the events of 1870-1 issued by the National Assembly have been distinguished for their bitterness towards the Republican party, and the partiality with which they judge the acts of the defunct Imperial régime. This is not so surprising, as Comte Daru, the president of the Report Committee, was formerly one of Napoleon III.'s foreign Ministers. M. Callet, charged with reporting on certain acts of the Government of National Defence, has, however, profited by the occasion to throw the responsibility of the declaration of war upon the proper shoulders of the Emperor and his advisers. This accusation is too true to please M. Daru, and he has refused to allow the report to appear. M. Callet intends, however, to appeal to the Assembly, and an interesting debate upon the subject may be looked for.

The venerable Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, the head of the Rochefoucauld family, whose life had been but one long series of acts of benevolence, died the other day at his Château of Liancourt. A numerous assemblage, composed of the representatives of some of the grandest historical families of France, was present at his funeral on Monday.

The Paris papers are full of the Armin affair, the revelations in which are sadly wounding to the *amour propre* of all the men who have held office since the war, or who look forward to holding office in France.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano has arrived at Logrono, and paid a visit to Espartero there. The army gave the Marshal an enthusiastic reception. The Carlist assembly of delegates at Adzaneta, in the province of Valencia, has been surprised. Two of the delegates were killed and their papers were seized.

A young Englishman, named M'Leod, was carried off by the Carlists from Miono, near Castra Urdiales, as a hostage for payment of a sum of £70 demanded of the director of the Celdames mines. He has been released, and is in safety.

News is brought by a telegram dispatched from Havannah on Tuesday that 1000 Cuban insurgents, in making an attack on Casorro, were repulsed.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has written a letter to Prince Bismarck

thanking him for defending some items of the military budget at a recent sitting of the German Parliament.

The trial of Count Armin has nearly ended. All the witnesses have been heard, and all the speeches of the counsel for the Crown and for the defence have been delivered. Nothing remains but for the Court to deliver judgment.

On Wednesday the German Federal Council adopted, with some modifications, the proposals of Prussia for the establishment of an Imperial Bank. The question will, it is expected, be submitted early in January to the German Parliament, which will reassemble for the purpose of settling it and remain in Session about a fortnight.

In the German Parliament, on Wednesday, a report of the Standing Orders Committee upon the arrest of Herr Majunke, a member of the House, came on for discussion. It was resolved that a formal declaration or modification of the Constitution was necessary, in order to prevent members from being arrested during the Session. The adoption of this resolution being regarded by Prince Bismarck as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in him, a fresh vote was taken on Thursday, with a modification to the effect that the Imperial Chancellor should be invited to interpret article 31 of the Imperial Constitution as rendering illegal the arrest of any member during the session without the previous sanction of the German Parliament. The motion, as thus modified, was adopted.

The newly-appointed Japanese Envoy, Acki, was received on Monday by the Emperor, to present the letters of recall of the former Ambassador (Sameshima) and his own credentials.

The German gun-boats Albatros and Nautilus have been recalled from Spanish waters. The Nautilus has been ordered to the West Indies and the Albatros to Kiel.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has elected M. Scherer, of Zurich, President, and M. Borel, of Neufchâtel, Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation for the ensuing year.

RUSSIA.

Prince Albert of Prussia, in proposing the health of the Emperor of Russia at the annual banquet of the Knights of St. George at St. Petersburg, yesterday week, said that the affectionate interest which his Majesty had ever manifested towards the Prussian army was appreciated by them with feelings of gratitude. Prince Albert left for Moscow last Saturday, whence he proceeded to Berlin.

The Emperor has conferred on Marshal MacMahon the highest rank in the Order of St. Andrew. The insignia were accompanied by a letter in which the Emperor says he had long desired to give the Marshal this special mark of esteem and regard, and that the passage of the Empress through France and the touching attentions lavished on her on its soil have given him a happy opportunity of realising that desire.

DENMARK.

The confirmation of Prince Waldemar, youngest brother of the Princess of Wales, took place, on Wednesday, at Fredensborg Castle. The members of the Royal family, with the foreign Ambassadors and Court dignitaries, were present. The Bishop of Zealand officiated at the solemnity.

AMERICA.

Kalakua, King of Hawaii, arrived at Washington last Saturday morning, escorted by several members of the Cabinet, and was conducted in state to his hotel. His Majesty was suffering from a severe cold. President Grant, the members of the Cabinet, and General Sherman have visited King Kalakua. A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives has waited upon him and invited him to visit the Houses of Congress. The King has accepted the invitation.

The House of Representatives has ordered an investigation into the disturbances at Vicksburg.

The appointment of Mr. Benjamin Moran as United States Minister at Lisbon is officially confirmed. Mr. Hoffmann, of the Paris Legation, succeeds Mr. Moran as First Secretary of the American Legation in London.

A telegram from Bombay announces the arrival there on Tuesday of the mail-steamer Tanjore, which was overdue.

The Mexican Congress has voted a law for the suppression of religious orders.

The Academy understands that explorations on an extended scale will shortly be commenced in Ceylon, with a view to the discovery of the archaeological remains of the island.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, who, according to the *Morning Post*, is to be our guest in the spring, intends to make a stay likewise at Paris and Vienna.

It is announced from Buenos Ayres that the insurrection in the Argentine Confederation has been completely suppressed, and that the Government has proclaimed an amnesty.

After having effected his object, the Emperor of Morocco has returned with his army to Fez. He has exacted a large tribute from the revolted and disaffected tribes, and a similar tribute is to be paid by them in future.

In the Chilian House of Deputies the penal clauses against persons obeying the orders of the Church in opposition to the civil laws have been passed, and the result of the voting caused a scene of great disorder in the Chamber.

Lieutenant Conder, R.E., the officer in charge of the Palestine Survey Expedition, reports important discoveries of ruins in the hill country of Judah, which he proposes to identify with some of the lost Biblical cities and sites.

The following colonial appointments are gazetted:—Mr. Walter Scott to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, and Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony.

A communication from her Majesty's ship Scout states that a monument has been erected on one of the islands of the Pacific to the memory of Captain Cook, who was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, ninety-five years ago.

For the encouragement of literature, the King of the Belgians has founded, out of his private funds, a prize of £1000, to be given annually for the best work on historical, commercial, or artistic subjects, and once in four years foreign authors will be allowed to compete with native writers.

The Swiss National Council continued on Tuesday the discussion of the bill on civil registration and civil marriage. The majority denied the right of the Confederation to impose civil marriage and to legislate upon the conditions upon which marriage can be contracted and dissolved. The Council, however, voted in opposition to this view by 79 against 37.

The Bishop of Capetown was enthroned on Nov. 6. Unsatisfactory news from the Cape diamond-fields has been received. On the 16th ult. it was reported that the mines were kept clear of water only at vast expense, and two days later it was stated that a deep and wide crack had appeared, which threatened to bury all "claims."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A Jewish Working Club and Institute has been opened at Hutchison-street, Aldgate.

Founder's Day at the Charterhouse was celebrated on Monday with due honours.

The *Garden* says that the Duke of Bedford has commissioned Mr. Meston to rearrange, and in part replant, the inclosure in Bedford-square.

A statue of the late Earl of Clarendon, by Mr. John Bell, has been erected in the hall of the Foreign Office, upon a pedestal designed by Sir G. G. Scott.

A deputation from the Inventors' Institute has urged upon the Lord Chancellor a readjustment of the patent laws, with the view of introducing the system existing in the United States, with some modifications in minor matters.

The foundation-stone of a new hall for the Curriers' Company, in London-wall, was laid, on Thursday afternoon, by the master of the company, Mr. E. S. Norris, in the presence of a large number of liverymen of the company and their friends.

Lieutenant Cameron's letter respecting his recent explorations in Central Africa was read and discussed at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night, and afterwards Lieutenant Grundy gave a personal account of his expedition from the west coast in search of Livingstone.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 95,879, of whom 36,127 were in workhouses and 59,752 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 562, of whom 416 were men, 127 women, and 19 children.

A heavy fall of snow occurred on Tuesday morning at an early hour. When daylight broke the ground was covered to the depth of from three to four inches on the level. The wind was due east. A thaw set in during the forenoon, with the usual result of making the streets almost impassable. The storm appears to have been general.

Medals and other rewards for services in saving life were awarded at a meeting of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday. At a meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society it was stated that, during the last three months, 543 widows, orphans, and aged parents, and 520 sailors had been relieved, at a cost of £3680. Several legacies and subscriptions were announced, and grants were made for saving life at sea.

The prospectus of the fourth annual drawing of the Printers' Art-Union is just out, and, to judge from its contents, is likely to elicit a fair amount of support. There is a considerable increase in both the number and value of the prizes, as compared with previous drawings, there being 350 prizes, more than £850 in value. The first seven range from £50 to £10. Prospectuses may be had at the offices of the association, 3, Raquet-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Postmaster-General has replied to the memorial of the Post Office sorters, not only refusing their application for an increase of wages, but practically holding them as dismissed from their situations unless they applied within three days for permission to remain. The Postmaster-General shows that a considerable increase has been made in the wages of the sorters during recent years. Thirty of the sorters have been suspended.

The twenty-first annual festival in aid of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern—Mr. John Scott, of Cannon-street, presiding. Since the foundation of this useful institution 357 children have been clothed, maintained, and educated in the schools, which now contain 142 inmates. The chairman gave a most satisfactory account of the condition of the schools, and the secretary (Mr. H. White) announced subscriptions and donations amounting to nearly £2000.

A number of prizes won by volunteers of the 36th Middlesex Volunteers during the past season were presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, commanding officer of the regiment, yesterday week, in St. James's Hall. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar distributed the prizes to the 37th Middlesex Volunteers on Saturday evening; the 4th Middlesex, or West London, Rifles had their prizes presented by Colonel Lord Truro, the commandant, at Westminster Hall; Lily Cranston on Saturday distributed, in Gray's Inn Hall, the prizes which had been won by members of the 40th Middlesex (Central London) Rifle Rangers, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Hozier, the new commanding officer of the regiment, presiding; Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, commanding the St. George's Rifles, presided at the annual distribution of prizes, which was held at St. James's Hall; and on Tuesday last the distribution of prizes to the members of the London Irish Rifles took place at Westminster Hall, the ceremony being performed by Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney.

At the council meeting of the Hospital Sunday Fund held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Mansion House, the report of the general purposes committee, which was brought up, stated that collections were made at 1300 places of worship, and the total receipts were £29,678 13s. 2d.; about £2000 more than was collected last year. The expenses amounted to £926 17s., or about 3½ per cent on the sum collected. The committee had awarded £25,307 12s. 3d., to fifty-four general and special hospitals and eight institutions, and £3040 18s. 4d. to forty-five dispensaries. The highest sum given to one hospital was £3907 16s. 8d., to the London Hospital; and the lowest, £7 12s. 6d., to the Haverstock-hill Dispensary. The report was adopted. Sunday, June 13, was selected as "Hospital Sunday" next year. A long discussion took place as to the mode in which the fund was distributed, and a committee was appointed to define more accurately the principles upon which grants from the funds should be granted or withheld, and to embody those principles in specific rule.

The Registrar-General's return for last week again shows a large excess of deaths over the average number, due principally to the fatal effects of diseases of the respiratory organs. There were 2257 births and 2082 deaths registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 62 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 356 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the seven preceding weeks had steadily increased from 20 to 33 per 1000, was last week equal to 32. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the fourteen preceding weeks had steadily increased from 251 to 926, declined last week to 874, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 252. Of these 455 resulted from bronchitis, 173 from pneumonia, and 165 from phthisis. The deaths from scarlet fever, which in the three previous weeks had been 124, 97, and 92, further declined to 91 last week. The Asylum District Hospitals contained 238 scarlet fever patients on the 12th inst., against 243 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 18 from measles, 15 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 41 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea. The mean temperature was 39° 1, being 2° 2 below the average.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Several publishers have this year prepared valuable gift-books, consisting of some fine examples of the most famous English and foreign artists, whether of the old or modern schools. *The National Gallery* (Chatto and Windus) is a selection from the pictures which are there preserved, by Rembrandt, Claude, Murillo, Canaletti, Vandyke, Rubens, Poussin, and our own Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Wilkie. The engravings—which have, of course, been published before—are by Finden, Le Keux, Doo, Pye, Goodall, Burnet, Bromley, and G. Cooke. They still look well, and form an interesting series.

A collection of pictures of the Flemish, Dutch, and French schools, represented by some twenty etchings from the *Paris Gazette des Beaux Arts*, is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It is accompanied by critical essays from the pen of Mr. F. G. Stephens, author of "Flemish Relics," and of the "Memoirs of Sir E. Landseer." But the pictures are mostly French, from Watteau and Greuze to Meissonier. Messrs. Virtue, Spalding, and Co. present a collection which is sure to charm the cultivated mind; sixteen fine steel-engravings of *Pictures by Italian Masters, Greater and Lesser*. This title is explained by Mr. W. B. Scott, in the useful introduction to his notes upon those painters, the later of whom, belonging to the seventeenth century, are ranked as "lesser." Such are Guido, Salvator Rosa, Carlo Dolce, Guercino, and Maratti, compared with Raphael, Titian, and others of the highest genius. Mr. Scott's remarks, with the examples here engraved, are very instructive.

Under the commonplace and insignificant title, *Beautiful Pictures* (Chatto and Windus), we have a collection of sixteen popular works by modern British artists, engraved by nearly as many skilful hands. The notices of the artists and of their characteristic qualities, as exemplified in these pictures, are written by Mr. Sydney Armitage.

There is more unity of interest, and especially that of a biography, in the series of *Pictures by William Etty, R.A.* (Virtue, Spalding, and Co.). Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse has supplied an account of that single-minded painter's life and labours which is quite worth reading. Thirteen of Etty's works, mostly in the Vernon Gallery, are here engraved.

The lover of British mountain scenery will enjoy a new work by Mr. Elijah Walton, the artist to whose pencil we owe some well-known illustrations of the Bernese Oberland, the coast of Norway, a few places in the Levant, and the flowers of the Alpine heights. These twenty views of *Welsh Scenery* (published by W. M. Thompson, Cockspur-street) are reproduced in chromolithographs of fine execution. They are mostly taken in the neighbourhood of Snowdon, at Barmouth, Harlech, and Dolgelly, and around Cader Idris. The Rev. T. G. Bonney, of St. John's College, Cambridge, supplies the descriptive notes.

Ten chromographic reproductions of Mr. T. L. Rowbotham's water-colour drawings present views of the *English Lake Scenery*, to which the Rev. W. J. Loftie has furnished descriptive and historical notes. This publication is one of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.'s elegant and agreeable Christmas gifts. They publish, likewise, a *Water-Colour Album of Scottish Scenery*, and a similar volume of *Vicars in North Wales*. The younger lovers of illustrated literature will thank Marcus Ward and Co. for many pretty and wholesome tales, prepared to suit their tastes and feelings, and newly published at this season. Let their elder friends, in case of girls, inquire for Mrs. S. C. Hall's *Chronicles of Cosy-nook*; or else for *Country Maidens, a Story of the Present Time*, by M. Bramston; or *Christmas at Annesley*, by Mary E. Shipley. To *Puck and Blossom*, by Rosa Mulholland, as well as to *Melcombe Manor*, and the more adventurous tale of *A Cruise in the Acorn*, the illustrations are printed in gold and colours. *The Ship of Ice*, by S. Whitehead Sadler, R.N., is a book for boys, relating the marvels of the Polar Seas; while "Chronicles of Cosy-nook" is a series of short tales, for boys and girls. There are some, too, for the youngest children; and we have not forgotten Mr. H. Rutherford Russell's *Tom* of last Christmas, which we then pronounced the very best little boy's book we had ever read. All these books and more—for "Aunt Charlotte," who is Miss Yonge, proceeds now, from her "English History," to relate *Stories of French History*—have been issued by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of London and Belfast.

We must defer notice of some of the books designed for juvenile readers. *Merry Elves* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday) is a charming fairy tale, with twenty-four illustrations, in sepia, by C. O. Murray. Equally good for entertainment, and more instructive, is the series of Dr. Dulcken's *Happy-Day Stories* (Routledge), with thirty designs by Mr. A. B. Houghton, which the Messrs. Dalziel have engraved. Among the stories of a more deliberate moral purpose we can recommend *The Orphans of Malvern* (Houlston and Sons) and *The Town-Crier*, by Florence Montgomery (Bentley). They will help to form right principles as well as to please the imagination.

The popularity of Keble's *Christian Year*, among those whose religious sentiment gains an access of fervour, such as is expressed in his lyrical strains, at the successive returns of each significant holiday in the Church Calendar, has long been recognised. An illustrated edition of these poems, issued by Messrs. Castell, Petter, and Galpin, may prove acceptable to some readers of the class to whom they are addressed.

The new poem by Mr. Longfellow, called *The Hanging of the Crane* (Routledge, publisher), is superbly printed on the finest and thickest paper, and illustrated by many engravings, from designs by Mary A. Hallock and Thomas Moran. The engravers are Messrs. A. V. Anthony and W. J. Linton. It must be confessed, by the sincere admirer of Longfellow's poetical genius, that this is but a slight composition—a faint echo of Schiller's "Song of the Bell," and not to be compared to Longfellow's "Song of the Ship." Many readers will need an explanation of the title. The "crane" is a household fixture for culinary uses over the kitchen hearth. In New England, we suppose, old-fashioned folks made it an occasion of festivity when this article was put up in a newly-built dwelling. Here is an obvious chance for moralising upon the lives and loves, the joys and sorrows, of a family to inhabit the new house. But the intelligent and sympathetic reader can do it pretty nearly as well by himself.

A prodigious array of pictorial nonsense, printed by Messrs. Dalziel in gold and colours, fills a folio volume called *Queens and Kings and Other Things* (Chatto and Windus). The designer and authoress is her Highness the Princess Hesse-Schwartzburg. Each picture is supposed, if not understood, to refer to a short comic tale, which four lines of rhyme are intended to relate, but with the aid of a comic epitaph, in prose, on the opposite page.

Two pleasing gift-books, composed of selected verse, with engravings from the designs of favourite English artists, come from Messrs. Routledge and Sons. *The Rhymes and Roundlays in Praise of a Country Life* is one, and we should recommend it to anybody of pure and simple tastes. The other is *Picture Posies*, illustrated by Messrs. Dalziel, the contents of which are of a more miscellaneous character.

Messrs. F. Warne and Co. have issued a rather desirable collection of pieces from the English poetry of twelve centuries, beginning with old Saxon Cædmon and Thorkelin's "Beowulf,"

down to Mrs. Barrett Browning. It is called, somewhat enigmatically, *From Dawn to Daylight*, and is adorned with above two hundred engravings.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

As last year, so this, "Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s Musical Magazine" devotes a special number to Christmas. The 109th monthly issue of this cheap periodical contains twelve new and popular pieces of dance music—quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, galops, &c., contributed by Strauss, Lecocq, D. Godfrey, C. Godfrey, D'Albert, Karl Meyer, H. König, and W. H. Montgomery—whose names are sufficient guarantee that the music has the genuine dance qualities of rhythm and time.

Messrs. Chappell have also published two characteristic pianoforte fantasias appropriate to the season. These are by Mr. Harold Thomas, and are entitled "The Waits." Each includes several fine old English tunes, with some of comparatively recent date, all which are strung together with some graceful elaborations that are pleasing without being difficult.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan continues to furnish welcome additions to the vocal music of the drawing-room. His new song, "Thou art weary," has recently been published by Messrs. Chappell and Co., having previously been made known by the success which it obtained at one of the Monday Popular Concerts, when finely sung by Miss Antoinette Sterling. Other effective and expressive songs by the same composer (also published by Messrs. Chappell) are "Tender and true" and "The distant shore." None of these demand an extensive compass of voice. Two songs by Joseph L. Roeckel, "Sweet Lisette" and "The children in the wood," may be commended as graceful and pleasing. Mr. R. F. Harvey's two sacred songs, "There is a land where sorrow dieth" and "Gethsemane," appropriate settings of words of serious import, the text in the latter instance being by Mrs. Hemans. Another sacred piece by Mr. Harvey is his duet, "Rest," the two voice parts in which are very effectively employed in combination and alternation. In addition to these vocal works, Messrs. Chappell and Co. have issued a very graceful romance, by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, for the pianoforte, entitled "Twilight." This piece is in the notturno style, a flowing melody being supported by a delicate undercurrent of arpeggio accompaniment. The romance will afford useful and pleasing practice, especially for the combination of cantabile with broken chords.

The merry aspect of Christmas has been well provided for by Messrs. Boosey and Co., in their capital collection, just issued, of "Humorous Songs." This compact and handsome volume contains a large number of well-selected pieces, which are comic without being coarse. Associated with the words are such names as Thomas Hood, Dibdin, J. L. Planché, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Oxenford, and many others of celebrity; while the music is derived from sources as various, English and foreign, composers past and present—including Shield, Storace, Weber, Balfe, Offenbach, Lecocq, Arthur Sullivan, &c.—making up a goodly supply, at a very small cost.

Another seasonable publication by Messrs. Boosey is the Christmas number of their "Musical Cabinet," a well-known shilling monthly. This special issue contains a varied selection of dance music—quadrilles, waltzes, galops, &c.—by popular composers of the day, and will be welcome wherever pieces of the kind are in request.

The modesty and success of Franz Abt as a composer of songs are alike remarkable. "Solemn Night" and "Oh! early Morn" (both published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.) may be cited as among fresh proofs of what has just been asserted. The first is characterised by a gentle, flowing tranquillity; the other, by somewhat more vivacity of rhythm; the melody in each case being appropriate to the sentiment expressed. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also published two effective pianoforte transcriptions by Mr. G. F. West; one based on the *Herbstlied* (Harvest Song) from Robert Schumann's "Jugend-Album"; the other on the aria "Qui sdegno," from Mozart's opera "Il Flauto Magico." These themes are surrounded with ornamental passages that produce an effect of elaboration without involving much difficulty of execution.

Clementi's "Golden Pianoforte Exercises" (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.) are a selection, by Mr. W. H. Calcott, of twelve out of the hundred pieces from the "Gradus ad Parnassum" of the father of the modern art of pianoforte-playing. They are well chosen for teaching purposes.

Of the collection of "The Songs of Wales" published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. we have spoken from time to time in noticing its appearance in parts, and have now to record its completion and issue in a handsome volume. As previously stated, the work comprises the contents of the six volumes of Parry and Thomson, together with new matter added by Mr. John Thomas (the well-known harpist), by whom the musical portion of the volume is edited. This gentleman has arranged some of the pieces as part-songs, and an interesting history of Bardism, from the pen of Mr. C. H. Purday, is prefixed to the book, which forms a handsome volume, in large octavo, at a moderate price, and is well adapted for a Christmas or New-Year's gift.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.'s "Dance Album" will be found valuable at a season when there is a large demand for change and variety in the music of the ball-room. The collection begins with a set of quadrilles entitled "Russian," and including some melodies of that nationality, the well-known patriotic hymn of course being one. Waltzes ("In der Neuen Heimat"—"In the New Home" by Kéler-Bela, a galop ("Entre Calais et Douvres") by the same, a waltz ("Autumn Flowers") by M. Hervé, and a polka ("Duke of Edinburgh") by Mr. Marriott, make up a varied and pleasing series.

Messrs. Cramer's "Album of Pianoforte Music" contains six pieces in the modern style. "Chant du Pays" by Alfonso Rendano, is a kind of "lied ohne wörte," full of agreeable melody; "Le Pont des Soupirs" by J. Kummel, is somewhat more brilliant in style, containing some showy passages for the right hand; "Fleur Marine," by M. Lafuente, is a caprice in barcarolle style, in which that characteristic is well maintained; in "Mary of Argyle," by J. Pridham, we have a piquant infusion of Scotch nationality; "A Ray of Hope," by F. Berger, is a very pleasing melody, which is given first in its simplicity, and afterwards with embellishments; "La Cracovienne," by J. T. Trekkell, is an effective fantasia on that well-known Polish dance; this forming the close of the volume.

Messrs. Cramer's "Song Album" forms a good companion volume to that just referred to. Mr. Arthur Sullivan contributes a very pleasing song, "Sweet Dreamer," simple and melodious in style, and demanding expressive rather than executive power. The remaining five pieces are from foreign sources:—"A Leaf from the Spray," by A. Mey; "O Catarina bella," by Offenbach; "Star of my night," by J. B. Wekerlin; "One look of thine," by J. Kyrmann; and "I love him so," by Kotschubey. In these there is much pleasant variety of contrast. Another seasonable publication by Messrs. Cramer is their "Collection of Christmas Carols, New and Old." This compact and cheap volume (price one shilling) contains twenty-seven pieces, the music from ancient and modern sources; the words being in some instances ancient, in others supplied by living writers.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Commission of the Great Seal in Ireland is about to be dissolved, and it is announced that the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, M.P., the present Attorney-General for Ireland, will receive the appointment of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The present Solicitor-General, Henry Ormsby, Esq., Q.C., succeeds as Attorney-General, and the Hon. David Plunket, M.P., becomes Solicitor-General; S. A. May, Esq., Q.C., retaining for the present his office of law adviser to the Castle in Dublin.

The full Court of Appeal in Chancery (Lord Chancellor Cairns and Sir W. M. James and Sir G. Mellish, Lords Justices) gave judgment on Monday in the case of "Parker v. M'Kenna and Others," on appeal from a decree made by Vice-Chancellor Bacon in August last. The suit was instituted by the public officer of the National Bank against Sir J. N. M'Kenna (formerly M.P. for Youghal), Mr. Philip Vanderbyl, Mr. Harvey Lewis (formerly M.P. for Marylebone), and Mr. F. B. Henshaw. It was alleged that the defendants had used their powers as directors to the injury of the bank and for their own private and personal advantage in their dealings with certain new shares of the bank issued in 1864. When the shares were about to be issued an agreement was entered into by the directors with a person named Thomas Osborne Stock, a shipowner and insurance broker, that he should be at liberty to purchase all the new shares not taken up by the shareholders, at a premium of £30 each. A meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed authorising the issue of the new shares, but the shareholders were not informed of the contract entered into with Stock. Of the 9778 shares allotted to Stock the defendants subsequently became the owners of a large portion: M'Kenna took 1750; Harvey Lewis, 1750; Vanderbyl, 500; and Henshaw, 300, at the price of £35 per share, and these were afterwards sold by them at a large profit. Vice-Chancellor Bacon decided that the defendants were bound to refund to the bank all the profits they had made on these shares, and this decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeal. The charges of fraud are, however, dismissed, as unsubstantiated by the evidence, and the bank is ordered to pay the costs incurred in disproving them.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon delivered judgment, last Saturday, on the claim of Mr. Charles Lafitte to damages from the company known as "Charles Lafitte and Co." in respect of an alleged breach of contract with him. The claim has been the subject of protracted litigation. His Honour was of opinion that Mr. Lafitte was entitled to the full amount which he claimed—viz., £90,000, together with interest.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, an action was tried in which a wholesale dealer in precious stones sought to recover from a firm of retail jewellers the price of a pair of valuable diamond earrings, which were stolen in June last. The jury gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

There has been another great robbery of jewels. Lord and Lady Dudley were starting, last Saturday evening, by an express-train from Paddington. They drove to the station in their brougham, and two women servants followed in a cab, with some luggage. Among this luggage was a dressing-case, and the dressing-case contained some of the Countess's jewels. Some confusion is said to have prevailed at the railway station, and in the few moments of hurry the dressing-case was for a moment or two placed out of the servant's hands, and it was immediately afterwards missed. A search was made upon the platform, but it was of no avail. It was at first stated that the jewel-case contained property worth £50,000, but that appears to have been an exaggeration, the box containing only those jewels in constant use by her Ladyship. Lord Dudley has offered a reward of £1000 for the recovery of the jewels.

The action by Father O'Keeffe against Mr. Patrick Cody for libel, arising out of a letter sent to the Commissioners of National Education, charging the plaintiff with having forged the signature appended to the document in virtue of which he was first appointed manager of the schools at Callan, ended, on Tuesday, in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 6d. The Lord Chief Justice certified that the libel was wilful and malicious, and that the case was a proper one for trial by special jury.

Dr. Kenealy's removal from the list of Queen's Counsel is officially notified in last night's *Gazette*.

Sir Robert Kane was on Wednesday elected a member of the new Academic Council of the University of Dublin, as one of the representatives of the Junior Fellows.

The Duke of St. Albans, yesterday week, presented the Queen's prizes to the students of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution science classes connected with South Kensington.

The Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, the senior member of the Irish Episcopal Bench, died on Saturday last, aged eighty-two.

A silver cradle has been presented to Alderman Marsden, the Mayor of Bolton, in commemoration of the birth of a daughter to Mrs. Marsden during his mayoralty.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Mr. Richard Paul Agar Swettenham, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

Under the head of "Luxuries for Third-class Passengers," the *Morning Post* says:—"We are informed that the Midland Railway Company intend to have warming foot-pans put into all third-class carriages, and to have the seats cushioned."

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The public would greatly assist the operations of the Post Office if they would be good enough to post their letters, Christmas cards, &c., intended for dispatch from London on Christmas Eve and New-Year's Eve, earlier in the day than usual.

A great meeting of the Conservatives of Essex was held at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Chelmsford, yesterday week, under the presidency of Colonel Howard, when a purse containing 330 sovereigns was presented to Mr. R. T. Wragg, of Great St. Helen's, the Conservative agent for South Essex, together with a handsome silver épergne.

At a meeting of the leading citizens of Dundee, on Wednesday, a scheme for the establishment of a college in the town was considered. In the first instance it is intended to raise a fund of £150,000 to endow six chairs, and to secure an affiliation with St. Andrew's University, so that attendance at the classes in Dundee would qualify for degrees. A committee was appointed to collect funds and mature a scheme.

The Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the London and North-Western Railways announce that on and after Jan. 1 there will be a considerable reduction of fares between all stations on their lines where there is competition. The fares will be—first class, 1½d. per mile; second class, 1d.; and third class, 1d. In local fares there will be no material alteration at present. Return tickets will be continued as at present, but third-class season tickets will be issued for the first time.



SHOOTING CANVAS-BACK DUCKS IN CHESAPEAKE BAY, MARYLAND, U.S.



"THE FOREST GLADE." BY CARL HOFF.

A QUEST FOR A COUSIN.

A middle-class house in an unfashionable suburb of London, a grey, gloomy November day, drawn-down blinds, and an oppressive silence reigning.

Our uncle had died, and on that gloomy day was buried. He had been in our recollection only a misanthrope; he had never loved us, how then could we love him or mourn him now that he was dead? To us his life had been altogether unlovely, and this sombre day, and, to us, hypocritical semblance of woe, were to the last degree distasteful. The boys jested about coming riches, but it was but a jest; no riches were likely to be coming from one who seemed to exist on bare necessities. We wept for the day to be over.

By-and-by sunshine came; even in November and in London the sun comes to cheer, and in the household a romance had sprung up.

The strange recluse uncle had left by his will, discovered in an ancient escritorio, all his property to his daughter, Giulia Stradella, and enjoined our father by the memory of their brotherhood to seek and find her. The property, instead of being, as we had believed, little or nothing, proved to be large, and the unknown Giulia Stradella was an heiress. No clue was there as to the whereabouts of this young person; whether a child or a woman no one knew, and what country she might be inhabiting was alike unknown. Her name was foreign, and we pictured to ourselves a daughter of the sunny South for our new cousin.

All his young manhood and middle age our uncle had lived abroad; at one time for many years in America, North and South. The name Stradella, whether the surname by which we were to seek her or not, might be Italian or Spanish; and if the latter, might be even lost amidst the Spanish races of America. It looked a hopeless task. No paper was to be found with directions for the search, nothing at all beside the will and a slip of paper containing a list of the various investments in which his property was placed.

The old escritorio was ransacked, secret drawers were opened, and every possible and impossible hole was emptied, but no help. Then, one day, in an envelope, old and discarded, and that my father had believed examined, he found a sheet of paper, yellow with age but folded carefully. It was sealed, and he opened it and found a tress of hair, dark and wavy. Words were written on the paper, but long years seemed to have passed since they were written and the hair placed beside them, for the hair had pressed and blotted them so that at first they were barely decipherable. They told little. "Giulia, my wife." Beside this there was nothing, except a date fifteen years before, which seemed left inadvertently on the paper. On the hair lay some faded oleander blooms—dry, withered things, with the lovely pink colour all gone out of them. The first thing to be found out was where our uncle was in the year which was found on one corner of the paper. This paper was a sheet of letter-paper with the right-hand corner torn off, as if there had been an intention of writing a letter, and address and date had been written in the corner. If such intention there had been, it had been given up, and the address carelessly torn off. Just as it stood it gleamed forth a faint ray of light upon my father's search.

He, unlike most men, had kept all his brother's letters; and, this one slight clue gained, at first sight it seemed as if the mystery would be unravelled easily. Amongst those old letters, then, he sought and found that for three years previous to the date Gilbert Hardwicke, his brother, had been in Italy, in one place or another; that in the early part of that year he had been hastily summoned on business to the Brazils, where he had remained five years; from there he had come to England, living for ever afterwards his secluded, misanthropic life.

Accordingly, there were the doings of eight years to sift. No time was lost. Just then my father could not himself leave England, but skilled emissaries were sent into every Italian town visited by our uncle, also to every place where he had been known to reside in South America, with full powers to seek traces of persons bearing the names of Gilbert Hardwicke or Giulia Stradella. It was believed the name of the daughter might help to find the mother.

To make a long story short, there were hopes, then disappointments; and, in the end, all failed. A full year passed, and the mystery seemed no nearer solution; so my father and I went to Italy, determined to do our best towards finding the cousin with the strange foreign name. We examined every town and village; for how were we to know whether "Giulia" was noble or peasant. Zigzag, backwards and forwards, over the sunny plains of Northern Italy, with their historic memories; searching the archives of the great families in the towns; chatting with the old peasants on the olive-covered hill-sides, or hearing at evening time the tales of bygone days as they rested under the trellised vines. All grades, all sorts of people we mixed with, hoping to gain what we sought.

We found good friends, for the warm Southern blood kindles at the idea of a romance; and with no exception, either of noble or peasant, was there ought but a hearty interest taken in our quest. The name "Stradella" was an ancient one and widespread, and wherever the name had been heard by those who remembered sixteen years back the details were poured into our ears. Always, however, there was something which neutralised the knowledge brought forward, and the "Giulia" we sought could not be found.

Southward still we went, resting at Rome for many weeks, for there we made more intimate friends.

These friends were made in this wise:

A certain cousin of ours, Frank Home by name, had, whether truly or not, matters little here, chosen to believe himself born an artist, and for the purpose of proving his conviction to the world had devoted a certain number of years to the study of art, had, even to the scepticism of relations, reached a fair degree of excellence, and at this time had just completed his art-studies in Rome. To speak literally, at the time we were setting foot in Italy he was leaving it for a few months' sojourn in Spain for the sake of making closer acquaintance with the great masters of Spanish art, also for relaxation after hard work in Rome. Whether relaxation or study reigned paramount during the artist's wanderings had best be left for himself to declare; but, at any rate, letters came from him with introductions to more than one old Roman family; and what suited our purpose better—for we had our minds filled with the idea that we should find "Giulia" amongst the people—with introductions to the artist coterie he belonged to.

We were in Rome, and that means that there were sights to see and reveries to indulge that would occupy more than the whole time free and unoccupied people could give. But we—my father and I—had foremost of all our search to make, and time was limited. Antiquarian indulgences, poetical musings, for a while had to give way, and we made use of Frank's introductory letters to assist us.

Amongst the people the name was little known. "Stradella" did not belong to Rome. Far away, in old records beyond memory, there came the name honoured and of high fame; but long ago the people had forgotten it, and no clue was given us to aid in finding the lost child. Efforts were use-

less. For the search Rome was barren, only holding a memory of another age; and we could only go on and seek elsewhere. A few days we took for Rome itself.

What is the use of telling the wonders we saw? Other eyes have seen the same, and other tongues have told better than we can of the glory that was, and of the wreck, the desolation, the mournful pity that sits brooding over the stones of the old city.

It was summer, the time when people leave Rome, when the fiery Italian sun came pouring down and scorching the energy out of every living thing. Exploring the ruins, we were the only human beings about. Nothing but fluttering insects, humming and buzzing in the hot air, moved about the fallen masses of a past age; only weeds and wild flowers grew up amidst them, rank and still in the sultriness. We gave it up. But in the evening the city awoke, closed windows were opened, throngs of people loitered about; it could scarcely be believed Rome was "empty" in fashionable parlance. But so it was. And though there were crowds in the streets, and though the cafés were full, and in the gardens there were joyous songs and laughter, yet the high life of Rome was not there, but had departed to its villas, and cool, refreshing fountains amongst the hills. Then for us, we English travellers, came enjoyment. Cool drives in the sunset with some of Frank's artist friends, drives through places with classic names, amidst olive groves, past cottages, or rather hovels, picturesquely brown and dilapidated, but with magnolias covering the broken walls, orange-trees and pomegranates all around in wild profusion, and bare-legged, brown-faced children playing about. Peasants, too, lying about under the great oleander-trees, toying lazily with the long, dry grass, all dirty, brown, and picturesque, but with features of classic beauty, with flashing dark eyes, and bright red and yellow and green patches of colour in their ragged, artistic-looking dress.

Then, after the drives, might come a free-and-easy Bohemian repast with the artists, at some favourite haunt patronised by them. *Al fresco*, of course; but where the fruits were luscious, the wines cooled by ice, and where the visitors were called by names one had seen before only in old history books.

It was a strange life, real enough, but with its sunny finger pointing back so oddly to the misty past.

One night—we had been over so many studios—there was started a proposal that we should visit that of old Pietro Vitelli. I was weary of them; there were always the same studies, the same ghostlike lay figure, the same Roman man or Roman woman in various attitudes on various easels. When I pooh-poohed the idea I was told this would be quite different; before I had only been amongst the young artists, the students; now old Vitelli was a maestro—it was he under whom Frank had studied—I was bound to go.

So we went.

Through a maze of narrow streets, which would have been hot had the broiling sun been able to penetrate to their depths, and which might have been picturesque if the high houses had let us see them, but which we only knew from personal observation to be dirty and pervaded with odours not pleasant—in and out through these, we went to the artists' quarter, in the heart of which Pietro Vitelli lived. A tall old man, with a thin, brown face; dark eyes, keen, and yet mild; bald, with a fringe of soft rather long white hair resting on his shoulders; with suave, genial manners, and a rich, full voice—but I need not say that he was Italian—which welcomed us in our own language, but made the English words sound rich and full, almost as his own Italian ones might have done.

He took us round his studio—a very different one from those I had seen, for the master's hand was in this one, and told us simply and lovingly, as a father might tell of his children, the subjects of his pictures. Tenderly he touched them and looked at the faces his genius had created as if they were living creatures of flesh and blood. Stern scenes of the old history of Rome were there, knights and maidens of the Middle Ages, and dark-eyed peasants of the life of to-day; but all had a place in the great heart and shared the love of the great painter.

But of all, one picture—a simple one—had struck me when we entered the studio, and ever and again I turned to look at it. [See Illustration.] It was only the picture of a young girl—Italian, of course, for she had the rich olive skin, full, soft, dark eyes and hair that only Italian girls have. But she was beautiful—so beautiful that words cannot express the beauty; there was perfectness of form, but, above that, there was a radiance of purity in the expression—a perfect refinement and nobleness. The girl's two hands were occupied in fixing some oleander blooms in her hair, with one arm raised over her head. Another bunch of oleander was at her breast, where her partly-open dress was fastened. Her dress was soft white muslin, and from the uplifted arm fell a drapery of black lace that lost itself in the sombre background. No bright colour was in the picture to attract the eye; the soft pink of the oleanders was all the colour in it; but, for all that, it had a fascination that drew me again to it.

At last Signor Vitelli saw my wandering gaze. In his rich Italian voice, he said "The Signorina loves my beautiful face. I look at it, and it is my joy now, the same as our bellissima donna was the joy of all hearts once. Ah! it is so long ago—and we have lost her! 'La bellissima,' that was the name we gave her, for there was no woman's face in Rome so lovely!"

The old maestro's tones were so sorrowful, so regretful, I wanted to hear more. "Tell us all about her, Signor," I asked; "did she die? was she your daughter?"

"No, Signora, no; she was not mine, she was a stranger. In truth, that picture is not mine, for it was paid for before it was painted, but its owner never came for it. He was an Englishman; and they say the English guard well their gold; but still, he comes not for this; and I think he loved that face better than gold."

"But she was not English, surely, Signor," I exclaimed.

"Ah, no, no! she was Italian, from sunny Naples. She did not belong to us, she came and she went; but I look at her face and it is a memory of joy! I often wonder!"

"Tell us all about her, Signor," I asked; "you have roused our curiosity."

"Ah, well, there is not much to tell. I cannot make you see the new life she brought, the excitement, the admiration she won. I cannot make you feel how all men, artists, princes, nobles, and the people who saw her, worshipped her, and raved about her. Rome went mad for her. The barren facts, which tell so little, were these. She was not rich; nay, her family was poor. Her father was a violin-player in the opera of Naples; her mother kept the home, mended the clothes; she, Giulia, their only child, had a rare talent for music, and was gifted with a marvellous voice. When a child she made the musicians amongst whom they lived wonder, and as she grew up she became a star. After singing for one or two seasons at San Carlo they brought her to Rome, and, as I told you just now, Rome immediately was at her feet. She reigned over all, she was gracious to all; but the love that might have raised her to the greatest height amongst the nobles she would not have. She, her father, and her mother had a little apartment, and lived the old simple life they had led

at Naples. It was a marvel how in the whirl that surged around her, and in the life of hard work she led, for she sang every night, that she kept still the old simplicity and purity. But there are some souls the angels guard especially, and hers was one; for no one dared tempt her to wrong, and greatness had no charms to lure her with. As time grew on some few were admitted as friends to the little home; and I, for one, learnt to know her not only as the marvellous singer, and noble, true-hearted woman, but as the loving, tender, and unselfish daughter. Above all, amongst the chosen, friends we artists ranked first; we were all brothers and sisters, she said, and worked not only for ourselves and for a great name, but for the world and for the people, by making their hard lives lovely in teaching them to love art.

"But, Signorina, I wander. I am an old man now, but sixteen—seventeen—years ago I was young, and my blood was as hot and my heart as tender as that of any man in Rome. It is a long time ago now, and one is wise to keep one's secret; but the end was that Giulia would give her love to none of us. Ah! carissima, we thought you cruel; but perhaps you could not make your heart love!"

"She had been our joy in Rome for a year, and then an Englishman came into our happy circle. Who brought him, I know not; but he came, and after that all was changed. She—our idol, our sun—was always good, always kind, always gracious; but she was not the same. The Englishman was cold, and, unlike us, with our fiery Italian blood, kept his passion from our eyes; and we never dreamed he was our rival. The ways of Englishmen are so different to ours. You speak and you act, but you do not so tell the thoughts of your heart; there is a sealed door before them. We—we quickly-speaking sons of Italy—we tell our thoughts by our words, by every gesture; we do not hide our love—our hate! Why—ah! why is it so? Giulia—our joy, our lovely one—knew we loved her, though her love was not for us. She was kind, she was good; but her heart never thrilled at the touch of our fingers—at the sound of our voices. No, no! And at last we learnt who had stolen it. Our beautiful one—so warm, so bright—had given herself, as our sisters in Italy do, in devotion, in her passionate love, to the Englishman. Let us be just. It was all so long ago. And I believe he loved her as truly and as devotedly, though he was silent and grave.

"After their marriage I was often with them at a villa he took on the Monte Pincian; for he was rich, and Giulia would never more be one of us—workers for the people. And it was there I painted that picture, just as I saw her one evening stepping from the terrace where the oleanders grew."

Silence followed the old maestro's story. More than the words, his tones, his gestures, and his face of enthusiasm, made us share his regret—his sorrow. I wanted to know more.

"What more, Signor?" I broke in. "What became of her afterwards?"

"Ah! poveretta, I know not;" he exclaimed, mournfully; "she left us. She went away from Rome, with her husband and her child."

"Her child?"

"Pardon, Signorina! I forget. Yes; she stayed at the villa up among the hills for a year, and a little daughter was born. The child was but a few weeks old when tidings came that made it necessary for her husband to go to America, and all went. After that I know no more; she is lost for so many years now."

"Did you never hear anything?"

"No, Signorina; no," he answered. "Her father and her mother went back to Naples, and they may have heard. I think not, or they would have sent the tidings to us. No; we have never known any more. After she went our lives were dark, and we had only our work, our art. But it is so long ago, sometimes I almost think I dream; but then I look up and I see the face of Giulia before me, and I am young again."

"Her name, Signor Vitelli?" asked my father, excitedly.

"Giulia, Signor—Giulia Stradella. But why look you so anxious? You do not know her? You cannot tell me aught of my beautiful one?" said the old man, with excited, intense looks.

My father heeded him not. "Her husband's name?"

I trembled at the sudden idea that leapt into my brain. Before, I had been so lost in the old painter's tale I had followed him in his own thought, and had forgotten everything else. Was our search at an end?

They called him the Signor Ardevie—but, perhaps, that is not quite right; my tongue can speak so badly your English names. I will show you, Signor. See!" and he led the way up to the picture, and held it so that the back could be seen. "I wrote that one day after they went away, in case I should die, or in case the Englishman should come and claim what was his own."

On the back of the picture was written, in Italian, "This picture belongs to the Signor Hardwicke, husband of Giulia Stradella."

"But why, Signor—why do you ask?" began Vitelli again. "Why look you all so perturbed—and the Signorina, she weeps! What is it all? There is a secret—a mystery! Do you bring back Giulia to Rome? Do you bring back those days once more?" The old man clasped his hands with fervour, and his voice grew low and hushed with a tremulous passion.

My father told him then our tale, and how we were making search for Giulia Stradella, the child of his brother, Gilbert Hardwicke. Told him how we had sought, and how we had until that day been foiled; in fact, long ere he had finished the old man was one with us, and anxious to aid in our search. But, as he had said but a few minutes before, he knew no more than he had already told us. Only one circumstance he could add, and that was concerning the baptism of the child, at which he had himself been present, and when the little one had her mother's name of Giulia Stradella given to her in full. But this first link in what we hoped to find an unbroken chain must be followed up. First of all, to go direct to Naples, find old Alessandro and his wife, and hear from them the tidings we foolishly made ourselves believe they must have had. Vitelli offered—nay, determined—to go with us, and ere many days were over we three were in that most beautiful of Italian cities.

Sunny, warm, and smiling, with its dirty streets and people, and its ways of laziness and *dolce far niente*, it was in those days as it has been for so many years; and, notwithstanding the talk about tyranny, oppression, and other dire miseries by political wiseacres, the embodiment of a poet's dream. A cloudless sky, a soft, voluptuous air, a city nestling on gently heaving blue waters, clear as the sky above them; near and far islands rising picturesquely from the blue waves, and close at one's feet, half in and half out of the rippling waters, brown-skinned fishermen and girls, laughing and singing in the joyousness that knows no care for the morrow. For all the squalor and the wretchedness, Naples ever will be an unfading dream of beauty to the eyes that are open to see the loveliness of nature and to the souls that are alive to the memories hovering in mournful singing and sighs, and coming in every breath wafted across the blue waters and from its far-away desolate caves.

But to our work. Even in soft, lazy Naples we had our work. Vitelli was a treasure. His Italian tongue was a passport without which we might have sought in vain for what we wanted. We made inquiries amongst the musicians for one Alessandro Stradella. They knew the name—all knew the name, it was a famous one amongst them; but no one who bore it lived then. Giulia's father and her mother were both dead.

He sought amongst the old men, those who might have been of the age of Stradella, and at last found one who remembered the tale of the beautiful singer's marriage to a rich Englishman. So he spoke of it; and, by dint of much questioning, he remembered, too, that after Stradella and his wife had come back from Rome, the old couple, wanting their child, were always talking of her—bemoaning their own solitary fate, bemoaning the fate that had made her so beautiful, that had given her her wonderful voice, that had filled them with the folly of taking her to Rome. There they had lost her. And old Battista Lippi declared that at last they all grew weary of hearing so much bemoaning about what he would have considered good fortune, and left Stradella and his wife for more gay companionship. To all our questions he could tell us nothing. He believed, he said, that the old people never saw their child again, for she went from Italy to Spain, he thought; or he had heard old Stradella talk of South America; but he was not sure which.

Again we were foiled. There was nothing to do but return home and send for closer inquiries to South America. Accordingly we returned to Rome; waited a while for our good friend Vitella to make himself a copy of the Giulia he had so loved, and then carried away the beautiful face that for so many long years had hung on the walls of his studio. From that time its resting-place was in our so different London home, where the lovely foreign face seemed to take and give a new life.

Within a month messengers were again dispatched to find our lost cousin. My father, always energetic, had a new energy infused in him for the carrying out of this his brother's trust, and, with the one clue found in Rome, seemed unable to rest until the child could be heard of.

But for a certain time he and we all were forced into patience, even until the South American news could come. Our daily life therefore went back to its old round, more uneventful than before, as he discouraged any outside interest that was not necessary. Nothing that could interfere with the absorption of his energy in the one direction could be allowed.

Accordingly a great event that happened then in the family had to pass with very little said about it in public, and only stray comments made upon it in the secret conclave of us younger members. This was the return home of our cousin Frank from his artist's tour in Spain. He, it will be remembered, had unwittingly been the first to give tidings of the lost Giulia Stradella, by introducing us to his artist coterie in Rome.

Now, therefore, that he had come home, bringing with him a Spanish wife, it seemed strange that no notice should be taken of him. But so it was; the decree parental was unalterable, and gratitude and curiosity alike had to sit silent, and allow his deeds, artistic and matrimonial, to be ignored. He and his new wife—who we heard was the granddaughter of a certain Senor Pedro de Silva, at Malaga, and who had invited our wandering cousin to his rambling, half-Moorish habitation—went to the family house in Essex for some time before he thought of commencing his career in London. My father, with his occupied mind, would hear of no invitations and consent to no introduction to his new niece. To use his own words, "he wanted to see no more foreigners; they had already given trouble enough!"

The quiet routine of our lives, therefore, rolled on until news came from South America. The letter was written shortly after the messenger's arrival, and he had so far gained little. But he had started close inquiries, and had learnt surely of Gilbert Hardwicke's arrival in the year stated by the letters in my father's possession. That was all; and we must again have patience until the next mail.

Meanwhile Christmas came, and the annual family gathering was to take place at our house. Not a large one; for all on my mother's side met at another house, and of Hardwicke there were only ourselves and the family of my father's only sister. Of these Frank was the eldest and the first married of his generation. His new wife, of course, would come, and then must be our first introduction. Besides these came three or four friends to relieve the monotony of a purely family party.

It was Christmas Eve when aunt, uncle, and cousins arrived and filled our old house. As it so chanced, I was out when they arrived, and all were in their rooms when I came in. This looks like foolish and wearisome detail, but it will explain what I have to tell, and therefore must be forgiven. All were assembling before dinner in the drawing-room, and filling well the brightly-lighted room. Late in coming home, I was the last to enter the room; and, looking round for our new cousin, my eyes fell on my father's face as he stood with his back to the great fire. Always grave and serious, it was lighted up with a strange energy and an expression of excitement that brought back the day in old Signor Vitelli's studio. I followed his eyes, and before me was the picture again—not a picture on canvas this time, but a living picture of flesh and blood. The same beautiful features, the same refined, noble expression, the same warm olive complexion, the same wavy dark hair, the same white dress, and the same soft pink

flowers in her hair and dress—only this time they were English roses instead of oleanders.

It was as if life had come into those longago-painted features, and that Vitelli's beautiful one was before us. Involuntarily I looked at the picture hanging above the living likeness. Frank and all looked too, and then exclamations burst forth.

Then I looked again, and I saw bright young lips move and a smile hover around them like that the painter's loving fingers had made last for so many years; and a voice came too, rich and full, but so sweet and tender, it seemed as if another likeness was springing up, and that this rare gift of the beautiful Italian was repeated with the beauty of her face.

Frank's wife, the granddaughter of a Spanish merchant of Malaga, was this living copy. I looked back to my father's face. He had seen as I had, and I believe the conviction was in his mind as in mine that here was the Giulia Stradella we had been seeking.

But how could it be? This one was Spanish in name and descent; the other one was Italian. It must be one of those chance but marvellous likenesses that now and then are seen, and are simply unaccountable.

Details are wearisome, and to tell the step-by-step process by which the truth was arrived at would be in the last degree tedious and monotonous. After journeys backwards and forwards to Malaga, and searchings again of the old letters, it was found that our uncle, Gilbert Hardwicke, had, as the old musician of Naples had hinted, been to Spain in the given year on business, and while there had been domiciled with his wife and child at the house of his friend, Senor de Silva. He had not been there long when a fever raging in the town struck both, and in a few days the mother, weak when she had to take the hasty journey from Rome, sank under it. The motherless little one battled through it and recovered; but, meanwhile its father had to leave for South America, and she was left behind.

Why this was so we never found out. As we saw it, it looked unnatural; but, as the Senora de Silva inclined to believe, it may have been that the sight of the child sharpened too acutely the pangs of the husband's grief. Anyhow, the little one was left to her care, and Gilbert Hardwicke went away with the promise of being back in a year, perhaps less, to claim her. That promise was never fulfilled. Giulia Stradella Hardwicke was brought up by the Silvas as their grandchild, known as Giulietta de Silva, believing herself to be a Spanish girl, and unsought by her father.

From the days of his leaving Malaga, we, who knew what the late years of Gilbert Hardwicke's life had been, could comprehend how his nature had changed, and how, once loving his wife and losing her, he had cast himself and his future into a senseless, morbid solitude. Such would have been her belief to the day of her death had it not been for the marvellous likeness to her mother's picture, for Senor de Silva and his wife had loved her as their own, and had, in fact, withheld their knowledge of her parentage from every living soul; had, indeed, resisted all our inquiries until we made them see the advantages they were keeping from her.

Then the generosity of their souls gave her to us as our long-sought cousin. M. L. J.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Two houses, occupied by a laundryman, in Bingfield-street, Caledonian-road, were destroyed by fire, on Monday, and a woman employed on the premises lost her life by suffocation. On Tuesday morning the Newport station, Isle of Wight Railway, was burned down. The Windsor Mill, at Hollingwood, near Oldham, was burnt down, the damage being estimated at £20,000. Collins's large carriage manufactory at Oxford, and several houses adjacent, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, with a loss of property valued at £30,000. By a great fire which broke out in the business centre of Boston, United States, property to the amount of 1,000,000 dols. has been destroyed. The Canswayend rag factory, Aberdeen, was burnt down on Thursday morning, the damage being estimated at £10,000.

Respecting the deaths of Mrs. Kennedy and two others by the explosion of gas at New Southgate, the jury, at the adjourned inquest on Monday, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased were killed by the explosion, and that the disaster was caused by the faultiness of the gas main.

From Hong-Kong we have intelligence of the wreck of the steamer Mongol, with the loss of sixteen lives; and from Valparaiso of the steamer Delfina, with the loss of nineteen lives.

The trial of a number of men who were accused of being members of a band of assassins which for several years has infested Ravenna was concluded last Saturday. Eleven of the prisoners were condemned to hard labour for life, and five to periods varying from seven to fifteen years.

The roof of the Market Hall at Angers fell in, on Tuesday evening, through the weight of snow that had collected upon it, and some persons were killed.

At the Royal Astronomical Society, yesterday week, the Astronomer Royal gave an account of the telegrams which up to that time had been received from the various parties observing the transit of Venus. He said that the results had exceeded expectation at more than half the stations, and, as that moiety included nearly all the most important, these had been eminently successful.

THE TRIAL OF COUNT ARNIM.

The Metropolitan Court of Berlin has been engaged since Wednesday week in trying the charges brought by the Public Prosecutor against Harry, Count von Arnim, Prussian Ambassador to the Pope from 1864 to 1870, and to the French Republic from August, 1871, to March, 1874. He is accused of unlawfully removing and appropriating documents belonging to the German Imperial Embassy at Paris. The scene daily presented at this important State trial is shown in our Illustration. The President of the Court, Herr Reich, with two other Judges, sits at a semicircular table, covered with green cloth, in a hall or large room, the walls of which are bare, and the furniture quite plain. They wear ordinary black coats, without wig or gown. On the one hand is the Staats-Anwalt, or Public Prosecutor, whose name is Herr Tessendorf; one or two clerks sit at the other end of the table. The prisoner, a nobleman of high rank, the head of an old Pomeranian aristocratic family, sits on a wooden bench inclosed by a low railing; in front of him is a small table for his three advocates, Dr. Dockhorn, Dr. Munckel, and Professor Holtendorf. There are several benches for the newspaper reporters; these appear in the foreground of our Illustration, with their backs to the spectator. The general audience, only admitted by favour, are shown to the right hand. The evidence and the pleadings were concluded on Tuesday, but judgment was to be given this day (Saturday).

The Sydney papers give particulars of the negotiations which resulted in the unconditional surrender of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain. In the first instance, Sir Hercules Robinson had an interview with the King. The latter then met his own chiefs, and talked the matter over with them. Further and fuller deliberations afterwards took place before the session was made.

The French Government have, through Count Jarnac, forwarded to Lord Derby two gold medals, specially struck, for presentation to Captain William Oxley and James Bascombe, mate of the smack Grand Charge, of Grimsby, in commemoration of their brave and generous conduct in having, at the peril of their own lives, rescued at sea the French aeronauts M. and Madame Durof, on Sept. 1 last.

At the annual conference of poor-law guardians, held on Tuesday, in London, Mr. Baker asserted that the poor law had been more efficiently administered since that gathering first took place, and he suggested that county conferences should be held. This was approved of by Earl Fortescue (who presided), though he preferred that in effecting any improvements the union should be the unit. A resolution was passed declaring that the time had arrived when the law of settlement might be entirely abrogated.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS, &c.—Eastman's R.N. Academy, Southsea, in November, 1873, and November, 1874, ONE THIRD and ONE FOURTH respectively of the Successful Competitors for Naval Cadetships passed from Eastman's Pupils are received from nine years of age and upwards.

LESSONS in Italian, French, and German. Latin, by an Italian Gentleman, who lived many years in Germany and in France as teacher and newspaper correspondent. Address, Dr. Pirrone, No. 7, Bedford-place, Russell-square.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 43 and 45, Harley-street, W.—The PROFESSORSHIP of LANDSCAPE DRAWING at this College is now VACANT. Particulars may be obtained on application to Miss Grove, at the College, 43, or H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—An Election to Four ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS—two of £50 a year, one of £30 and one of £20—will be held on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875. Apply to the Bursar, Radley College, Abingdon.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower-street, W.C.—The Committee most earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS to enable them to defray the heavy expenses of the charity and to administer relief to the sick poor of this crowded district.

Donations from the Secretaries will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary at the Hospital. Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co., Strand; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., Lombard-street; and Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and C., Cavendish-square. December, 1874.

THE SILKWORM, late Editress of "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine," begs to inform her correspondents and the public that letters addressed "The Silkworm, care of Messrs. Weldon and Co., 15, Wine-Office-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C." will receive immediate attention.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.—BANKERS to the GENERAL GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND, the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS of AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, &c. Paid-up Capital, £80,000,000, Reserve Fund, £180,000. HEAD OFFICE—AUCKLAND. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. In NEW ZEALAND.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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THE LATE WATTS PHILLIPS.

Watts Phillips was born in London about 1825, and came of a respectable family of strict Dissenters. His father was long engaged at the east end of London in mercantile pursuits; but the son seems at a very early age to have manifested an equal aptitude for literature, for art, and for the career of the actor. Ceding to his importunities, his father took him while still a lad to Mr. George Cruikshank, then at the very height of his fame as an illustrative artist, and placed him there as a pupil to learn drawing and etching. In Mr. George Cruikshank's studio the young artist saw and listened to such visitors as Dickens, Harrison Ainsworth, Marryat, and Thackeray. Approaching manhood he went to Paris for awhile, studying art a little, and reading and observing a great deal more. About 1851 he began to utilise his talents as an etcher, lithographer, and draughtsman on wood, and worked very sedulously for Messrs. Ackerman, the once renowned print-publishers, of 96, Strand. Shortly afterwards a humorous weekly periodical, called *Diogenes*, was started, in which Watts Phillips made innumerable designs, in illustration of his series of satiric and descriptive essays, entitled "Thoughts in Tatters, by the Ragged Philosopher," and "The Wild Tribes of London." It was in 1856 or 1857 that, relinquishing periodical for dramatic literature, he courted public opinion in the play of "Joseph Chavigny," which was produced at



THE LATE MR. WATTS PHILLIPS.

the Adelphi Theatre under the auspices of Mr. Benjamin Webster. It was immediately recognised as a work, unequal and immature indeed, but displaying very great promise. The next ten years of his life Watts Phillips spent

almost wholly in Paris, and during this period were produced some of the most successful of his dramas—"The Dead Heart," "The Poor Stroller," "Camilla's Husband," "Paul's Return," "Paper Wings," and "The Huguenot Captain." To these must be added "Nobody's Child," "Theodora," "The Woman in Mauve," "Amos Clark," "On the Jury," "Marlborough," and "Lost in London" which last play is even now running a triumphant career at the Princess's Theatre. In addition to these and other dramas too numerous to mention, he was a prolific novelist; but his fictions published in the *London Journal* and *Bow Bells* were usually written under the *nom de plume* of "Fairfax Balfour." Mr. Watts Phillips died, after a painful illness of many months' duration, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., and was buried on the ensuing Tuesday at Brompton Cemetery. Mr. Cruikshank and Mr. Webster were foremost among those who followed his remains to the grave. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. S. Walker, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

THE LATE GALES.

Among the numerous disasters on our coasts, both along the West of England and on the North Sea coast, during the gales of the last three weeks, are the incidents shown in four illustrations. Two of these represent scenes on the Atlantic shore of Cornwall, the north side of that peninsular county. The Coast Guard rocket brigade, of Newquay, under command of Mr. James Barry, on the evening of the 15th ult., at Mawgan Porth, contrived, with admirable skill, to throw a line over the masthead of a small vessel sunk among the breakers, 300 yards from shore. It was a smack called the Friends, of Bridgwater. Unhappily, the poor fellows on the masthead did not know how to use the line for their rescue. Mr. Barry strove in vain, by signals, having set the furze of the neighbouring hills on fire, to direct them what they should do. The Institution life-boat from Newquay, by four or five hours' severe labour, forced its way against the gale to their relief; but the wreck had disappeared, and the unfortunate men were drowned. The second Cornish wreck-scene is that of the Padstow life-boat, the Albert Edward (of the Royal National Institution), saving the crew of the Waterford schooner Hulda, on the Doom Bar, near Hell Bay, outside the entrance to Padstow Harbour. This took place on Sunday, the 29th ult. The Padstow life-boat, since its establishment, has saved 111 lives; and Mr. William Corkhill, the coxswain, who commanded on this occasion, has assisted, there and at other stations, in saving more than eighty. This we learn from Mr. Richard Lewis, the



THE GALES ON THE YORKSHIRE COAST: WRECKS AT COATHAM, NEAR REDCAR.



WRECKS AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.

able and zealous secretary of the Life-Boat Institution. The sketches above mentioned, from Cornwall, are by Captain C. Grey Jones, R.N., one of the assistant inspectors of life-boats.

Two sketches from the Yorkshire coast are contributed by local correspondents, Mr. John Dinsdale, of Darlington, and Mr. W. H. Chambers, of West Hartlepool. The former sends a sketch of vessels ashore at the Coatham pier, near Redcar, on the night of Wednesday week. These were the brig Griffin, of Southampton, and the schooner Corymbus, of Dundee. Both vessels ran against the pier and tore quite through it, so that it is rent into three fragments. The hulls of the vessels were little damaged, and the crews easily got ashore. Two other vessels went ashore here that night, but there was no loss of life.

At West Hartlepool, on the same night, so many as nine vessels were driven ashore. One, the Beeswing, of Whitby, was broken up; and the brig Chance, of Sunderland, went down with her crew. The new steamer Breeze, of Hartlepool, struck the South Pier, doing it great damage, and then drove on the Black Middens; but the crew were saved. The vessels shown in Mr. Chambers's sketch of the pier are the Clara Richmond, to the left; the Isabella Miller, of Colchester, with the Corcyra, of Weymouth, and the Rose, of Whitby, three close together; and some fragments of the Beeswing, dashed against the seawall, to the right hand. At Filey Bay, at Scarborough, and on the Durham and Northumberland shore, many serious accidents took place, with some loss of life.

THE FLOWER MISSION AT HULL.

A graceful but not less useful form of charity to the sick and aged poor has been adopted from the practice of our American cousins. It is collecting flowers and distributing them among the patients in hospitals, and sick-wards of workhouses, and the infirm poor persons called upon by the district visitors of all religious societies. Miss Emma Stanley has been an earnest and successful advocate of this custom, which is approved by Miss Nightingale in her "Notes on Nursing." In London, Edinburgh, Hull, and other large towns, it has been actually commenced. At Hull, more especially, where the postmaster is an active worker in this cause, a systematic course is pursued. "Village baskets" are provided in the rural neighbourhood, each under the care of a resident friend, to receive the floral gifts, invited by a printed circular. These are sent in to the Post-Office Buildings at Hull, and kept in shallow trays of water. A little boy in uniform (half time from a Board school) is employed to carry the bunches of

flowers, when made up, to the hospitals, workhouses, and visitors of the poor. Every detail of this business is put on record; and we learn that the number of posies distributed last year was 8654, but in the current year it has reached 13,522. Flowers being rare at this season, good use is made of laurustinus, privet, box, rose-hips, snow-berries, and holly.

The Society for Promoting Window-Gardening at Hull has also distributed 700 pots of tulip, hyacinth, and crocus bulbs among the working classes. Our Illustration of "The Flower Messenger" is from a photograph by Mr. T. Watson, of Hull.

CANVAS-BACK DUCK SHOOTING.

The canvas-back duck is a species not found in any part of Europe. It is a native of North America. This bird returns from its breeding-place in the north about the first days of November. During the winter its habitation extends to the southern portion of the seacoast of the United States. The waters of Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac, Patapsco, and Delaware rivers are the general rendezvous of these birds. Here is found their favourite food, the tape or eel grass, which grows in brackish water. The ducks are shot in great numbers from the points or islands, over which they fly in going up or down the bay, and on which blinds or screens are constructed, concealing the sportsmen. Retrievers are used in this flight-shooting—a cross between the Newfoundland and water-spaniel—to recover the game. Many other stratagems are practised, and every plan that the ingenuity of the experienced sportsman can suggest, to approach within gunshot. But of all the modes pursued, none intimidates them so much as shooting them by night; and they soon abandon the place where they have been repeatedly shot at.

Last week a legacy of £1000 was paid to the treasurer of the Dover National Sailors' Home, towards the endowment fund of that institution.

A British Workmen's Institute, to be called after the late Mr. Candlish, M.P., was opened on Monday at Monkwearmouth, near Sunderland, by Mr. Gourley, M.P.

Post cards of a quality superior to those now in use will be issued on and after Feb. 1, at the price of 8d. per dozen. These will be designated as "stout" cards; and from Jan. 1 the present "thin" cards will be sold at 7d. per dozen, instead of 6d. as hitherto.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on Monday, received a deputation from the Provost and Board of Trinity College in favour of higher-class education for women. His Excellency acquiesced in the views of the deputation, and promised the movement his support.—Another deputation urged upon his Lordship the prompt purification of the Liffey.



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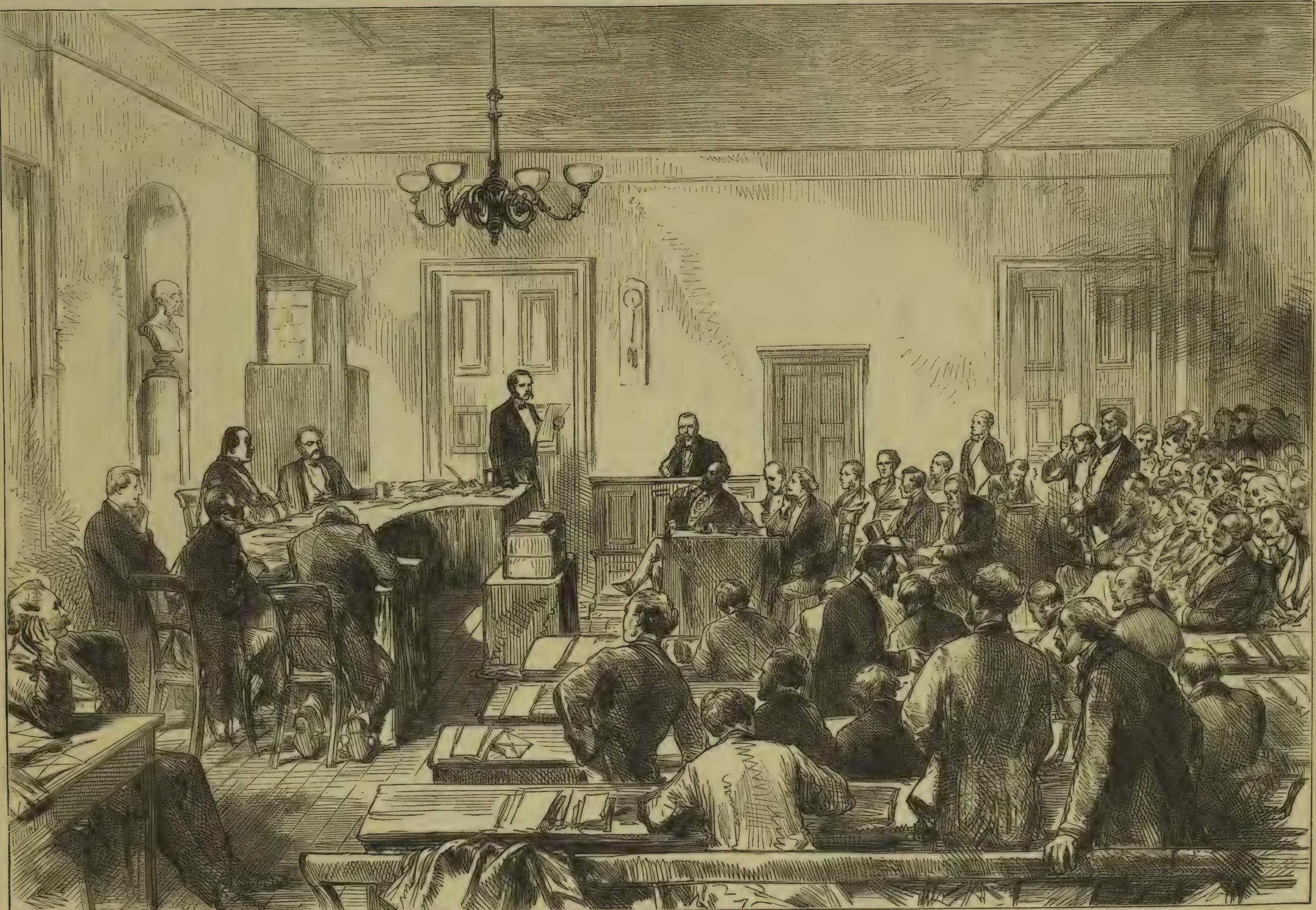
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THE TRIAL OF COUNT ARNIM AT BERLIN.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A writer in the current number of the entertaining and capitably edited *Gentleman's Magazine* ("Sylvanus Urban" and "Peter Parley") must be chronic thorns, on the score of longevity, in the side of Mr. J. Thoms—although I am sorry to find that the Stationers' Company have killed "Francis Moore, Physician," of almanack and prophetic fame—this gentleman in the *Gentleman* (pardon a terribly long parenthesis) has been good enough to publish a very minute statement of the sums received by divers living authors and journalists in the way of salary or remuneration from publishers and newspaper proprietors. I find that I am in the schedule; but I only wish I had half the financial complaint which the communicative statist ascribes to me. Such investigations are, no doubt, excusable enough after an author is dead; but while we, our wives, and our tailors continue in the land of the living, it is as well, perhaps, to draw a veil of secrecy over the relations existing between writers and their booksellers. *Tôt ou tard*, says Madame de Genlis, *tout se sait*; and after the lapse of a century or so there is no harm in publishing the fact that Milton sold "Paradise Lost" to Samuel Simmons for five pounds, that Goldsmith received sixty pounds for "The Vicar of Wakefield," and that Murray combined with Miller to pay Walter Scott half a crown a line for his poetry.

To show that I bear the gentleman no ill-will, I will help him, towards his next tabular statement of a "Cash, Dr., Contra, Cr." nature, with a whimsical anecdote about Mr. Thackeray (who has been dead nearly eleven years), and who, when he was in a jesting mood, used to say that, when he was at the fulness of his fame, an eminent firm of publishers had offered him the enormous sum of twelve guineas for a complete life of Queen Anne. The truth of the matter was that the biography of "Gentle Anna" was required for an encyclopaedia; that not more than half a sheet, or eight pages of print, were wanted from the biographer; and that the current rate of remuneration for contributions was twenty-four guineas a sheet. "And very liberal pay, too," remarked another eminent publisher, to whom the great author of "Vanity Fair" once made his humorous complaint.

Talking of encyclopaedias, I notice in the *Athenaeum* that Messrs. Lippincott, the highly respectable publishers of Philadelphia, have made a frank explanation to Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, touching the very strange liberties taken with the text of "Chambers's Encyclopaedia," republished in the States by Messrs. Lippincott, and by special arrangement with the Edinburgh house. The Philadelphian booksellers say that they were not aware of the extent to which their editors had "Americanised" the English text, especially as regards free-trade, reciprocity, and the progress of democratic opinion in England; still, they urge that it was necessary to consult the wishes, and to provide for the wants of American readers, and that in future they will style their version of the encyclopaedia the "American revised edition." This is all very candid and very courteous, and it is to be hoped that peace will be made between the high contracting parties. If a moral were sought for the occurrence, I might put it neatly (to an author, at least) in the advice never to quarrel with an American publisher. If you do, you will get nothing by contending with him, and you will find, some day, in the columns of the *Communipaw Plughugly or the West Weehawken Shoulder-Hitter* a neat little "personal" paragraph to the effect that you are red-headed and sore-eyed; that you had six years in the penitentiary for passing notes of "bogus" banks; and that you were once charged with murdering a man in a claret-coloured coat. There are ways, however, of establishing a *modus vivendi* with Transatlantic bibliopolies. I remember once having a tremendous feud over a copyright bargain with a very well-known firm of New York publishers, and coming away from their office in a rage. But I was followed up Broadway by an affable gentleman who, button-holing me, said, "Sir, you have seen the literary partner, and you have seen the financial partner; I, Sir, am the Drinking Partner. Here is Delmonico's; and it's lunch time." We struck an amicable bargain ere I was "through" my first dish of soft-shell crabs.

Good news from Bedford-square, W.C. "They write thence," as the old "Intelligencers" used to say, that the Duke of Bedford has commissioned Mr. Meston to rearrange, and in part replant, Bedford-square. In the opinion of that well-informed journal the *Garden*, "a little good gardening and good taste are all that is required to make the old squares of London very beautiful." The Duke of Bedford is to be congratulated on his resolve to rearrange and beautify Bedford-square; but I can scarcely agree with the *Garden* in the expression of a hope that "the designers will not spoil the quiet beauty of shrubs and trees by the introduction of stonework, fountains, &c., by the display of which a garden is often greatly marred." The "garden" of Leicester-square has certainly not been "marred" by the introduction of the fountains, stonework, &c., substituted by Mr. Albert Grant for the former abomination of desolation; yet it seems to me that there are two orders of gardening—the artistic, ornamental, and statuesque, such as that practised by Lenôtre; and the purely picturesque and landscape, such as that invented by "Capability Brown," and perfected by Sir Joseph Paxton at Chatsworth and at Sydenham. But to make a landscape garden a very large area is required; and that area should present an undulating surface, and have plenty of "surprises" in the way of wood and water. A purely horticultural garden requires no embellishment beyond flowers and shrubs, because it is attached to a house; but a London square is isolated, is dependent on no building, and, destitute of statues or fountains, becomes simply secluded, sulky, and stupid. The bolted and barred-up London square may be very pretty inside, but it is infinitely depressing to the cheerful mind of the passing wayfarer.

The death of the well-known and universally esteemed Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street (who has been strangely termed a "theatrical agent," when for some forty years he had been a very eminent librarian, print publisher, and theatrical manager, patronised by her Majesty and all the Royal family, to say nothing of the late Emperor Napoleon III., who had the highest respect for him), reminds me that, some five and twenty years ago, Mr. Mitchell published a capital series of profile portraits of most of the aristocratic and fashionable celebrities of the day, drawn by the late Count Alfred d'Orsay, some of which were, I believe, lithographed by Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A. They were wonderfully graphic and delicate productions, second only to the sketches of "H. B." in fidelity of portraiture; and among them I specially remember the lineaments of the Duke of Beaufort when Marquis of Worcester, of Mr. Alexander Baillie Cochrane, of Lord John Manners, of the late Lord George Bentinck, of the late Sir George Wombwell, of the late Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and of Mr. Disraeli. I should like to see a reproduction of this most interesting gallery, *say* in photography, or by means of woodcuts in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*.

G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The winter exhibition of the junior Water-Colour Society is of more than ordinary interest. An unusual proportion of freshness is introduced by the contributions of the seven Associates (two of them already raised to membership), who, though they were elected shortly before the last exhibition, are now more fully represented, and by contributions from still more recent acquisitions to the society's ranks, including Messrs. Oakes and J. A. Houston and Miss Elizabeth Thompson. Two sketches on the screens—to which we give our first attention—by the last-named artist represent, the one, in pen-and-ink, a "Charge of Life-Guards at Wimbledon" (314); the other, in water colours, a native horseman of the 10th Bengal Lancers reining in his charger (351), which formed part of a drawing depicting "Tent-Pegging in India," in the last exhibition of the Society of Lady Artists. These sketches display the extraordinary spirit and vigour in expressing rapid movement which drew attention to Miss Thompson's early works, but gave no indication whatever of the unforced treatment, the careful completeness, the well-considered character and painful pathos of her now famous "Roll Call." An artist so industrious and versatile cannot easily be spoiled by sudden success; but, as Miss Thompson is understood to be engaged on another picture for the Academy with more movement, it may be well to remark that there is a degree of exaggeration in these and other of her sketches which would be undesirable in a finished work in oil. In the "Charge" (on the first screen), for instance, nearly all the horses could not in nature be striding clear off the ground at the same instant, and some of their heads are retracted to an extent that is inconsistent with the swiftness of their pace. On the same screen there are several sketches by Mr. J. Tenniel for well-remembered cartoons in *Punch*, which show that the artist's fertile inventions are realised with admirable technical qualities that do not always receive justice in the wood engravings, meritorious as most of these are. "The Fisherman's Return" (325), by Israels, is but a tiny hint for a pictorial composition; yet it is tenderly and touchingly suggestive. In another small study for a picture we have slovenly and clumsy draughtsmanship that is by no means a necessary vehicle for lowly sentiment. Studies of lions and of a boar's head, by Mr. Wolf, have the recommendation—rare, strange to say, in regard to nearly all the most famous animal-painters—of entire fidelity. "Mr. Irving as Charles I." (341), by Mr. E. J. Gregory, is a small but remarkable character portrait under twilight effect. But a far more ambitious effort of this artist is the finished drawing, hanging on the wall close by, of "Sir Galahad" (271) riding on his quest in a moonless night, unheeding visions of dragons, beautiful demons, and other illusions. In its sombre colouring and subtle execution this exemplifies the capacity of water colours in a little-tried direction; but the imaginative element is rather shallow, and the style has more affinity to that of Rubens than to the Mediaeval archaic, if not ascetic, which we should look for in an illustration of a mystical Arturian romance. A small illustration of "The Heir at Law" (342), painted delicately, yet with spirit, by Mr. C. Green; and "Carnival Festivities in the Alps" (344), with many wildly grotesque costumes and much clever characterisation, by Mr. Herkomer, are on the second screen, and there are other examples of these artists.

Turning to the walls of the gallery and taking the order of the catalogue, we pause first at a drawing of an Indian family "Shifting Camp in Nebraska" (11), by Mr. Valentine Bromley, which bears evidence to a recent visit to America, and is welcome, both for novelty of subject and unconventionality of treatment. "A Scene in an Apple-Orchard," with a couple of old women gossiping" (40), by Mr. Herkomer, together with the drawing already mentioned, and particularly "Der Brittgang" (256) have an edgy, inlaid hardness in the contours (acquired, probably, from the practice of drawing on wood, where black outlines are inevitable) which, joined to a negation of shadows and an inharmonious use of flat, dead, body colour, go far to prevent due recognition of the artist's keen sense of character and other valuable qualities. "Rain on the Sea" (42) and other sea-studies, by Mr. Orrock, evince a decided advance. The same remark applies—to go a little out of our way—to the marine-pieces by Mr. W. May. Mr. Collier, on the other hand, is scarcely so felicitous as usual; his sketches are slighter than might be expected, even in an exhibition of sketches.

"Tristram and Ysolte—After the Tournament" (54), by Mr. J. D. Linton, is somewhat provoking. As not unfrequently happens, his conception is rather feeble or wilfully perverse, as in the rather namby-pamby hero and the awkward attitude of the youth to the left; and, combined with great refinement of tone and much exquisite manipulation, there is an apparent affectation of singularity in the lighting. Two pendent single figures in seventeenth-century costumes, close by, have, happily, no story to tell; but in these the key of effect is low almost to heaviness. Mr. Andrew Gow's elaborate drawing of the Rout (64) of a fifteenth-century army has a host of well-imagined and highly-finished figures; but here, again, the low tone is too diffusive. There is no concentration of effect or massing, and the eye is consequently compelled to pick out the details seriatim. His "News of the Old Regiment" (266) is obviously imitative of Meissonier. Mr. Hugh Carter's "Staircase in Holland House" (65) is more acceptable than other interiors with figures treated in emulation of the manner of his master, Israels. "A Creek near Barmouth" (55) and other sketches by Mr. Syer betray a dangerous, however dexterous, facility of placing touches of variegated hues together so as to produce a taking but conventional effect. "The Grizzly Giant" (90), a study of a red cedar-tree, by Mr. W. Simpson, is a sample of more finished work than is usually found in the artist's sketches to which we have been so much indebted for illustrations from all parts of the world. In "Fishing Smacks Leaving Harbour" (95), and other contributions by Mr. E. Hayes, this popular marine-painter seems to have been refreshing his observation, and to have rendered his impressions with increased care. Mr. Beavis, too, another popular painter, is seen to advantage in widely diverse subjects, evidently direct transcripts from nature. Mr. Houston has a painstaking and good study of the oft-painted "Bed-Chamber at Knole" (196). No. 210 is one of several Italian subjects by Mr. F. J. Skill, in which the artist has with advantage broken new ground. "The Refreshing Draught" (218), by Mr. James Hardy, contains respectable painting both in the human and canine elements. "Study on the Coast" (228), by Mr. J. W. Oakes, is scarcely an adequate example; the means for effect are too palpable in the opposition of the dark mass in the centre of the foreground with the almost evanescent tenderness of the rest. "The Bass Rock" (268), by Mr. Harry Johnson, is a bold but not quite successful attempt to depict an angry, chopping sea. We prefer the artist's less finished sketches. "Autumn Evening—Returning from Work" (275), by Mr. W. Small, represents a country road, the ruts shining from recent rain, along which a team of horses splash their way; the road is bordered by tall elms, still retaining masses of gold and copper-coloured foliage, and these masses of rich colour are relieved and foiled by a cold watery sky.

The general aspect of such a scene and effect is realised with

noteworthy truth, force, and breadth; and this is by far the most successful employment of body-colour in landscape in the gallery. Judging by the sketch entitled "Seaweed" (292), Mr. R. Carrick's colouring inclines to be artificially "hot," in contrast to a supernaturally pale brilliancy of lighting.

Several well-known members of longer standing are also fairly represented—particularly Mr. Louis Haghe, the president, in several architectural subjects, of which, perhaps, the most important is a large drawing of the "Ruins of the Roman Forum" (279); Mr. Leitch, the vice president, who is as graceful and classical in composition, and as harmonious in general effect, as ever; Mr. Hine, who has two drawings marked by his usual refinement; Mr. Carl Werner, whose most elaborate effort is a view of the "Interior of the Vestibule of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem" (231), with pilgrims praying; Mr. E. M. Wymeris, and Mr. W. Wyld.

We have received an impression of the elaborate and admirable engraving, by Mr. Lumb Stocks, after Macrise's great water-glass painting in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo." The engraving, which we have already reviewed, is offered to every subscriber to the Art-Union of London for the year; and we have no doubt that the liberal enterprise on the part of the council which has made the publication of such a plate possible will be duly appreciated in a greatly extended subscription-list. Never was such a guinea's worth offered to the public before.

M. Tissot is painting portraits of the Empress Eugénie, and of Prince Louis Napoleon in his Woolwich uniform.

The late Lady Georgina Fane has bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery a whole-length (by Romney) of her father, Lord Westmoreland, and a portrait of herself, as a girl, by Lawrence (the well-known engraved portrait), to the National Gallery.

The completion of the Canning statue, which was undertaken by the late Mr. Foley, has been intrusted to Mr. Brock.

MUSIC.

Only one more Crystal Palace Saturday Concert remains to be given in 1874. With the close of this week the performances will be suspended during the run of the Christmas amusements, to be resumed on Jan. 16. Last week's programme included Schubert's greatest orchestral symphony, that in C major, the ninth, and last—unless there should be truth in the surmise that he composed ten such works. The overtures were Mendelssohn's "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" and that to Richard Wagner's "Rienzi," besides which a rhapsodie for orchestra, by Raff, entitled "Evening" (an adaptation by himself from a piano-forte piece), was given. These works were executed with the excellence that has long since been attained by the Crystal Palace band. The vocalists were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Madame Patey, the former of whom sang Weber's fine scena and aria, "Non pavent," written for interpolation in the opera of "Ines de Castro," and two of Rubinstein's Persian songs; the other singer having been heard in the contralto air, "The eyes of the Lord" (from Mr. Cusin's oratorio, "Gideon"), and Gounod's berceuse, "Quand tu chantes." This last-named piece was accompanied on the piano-forte by Mr. Amor, Miss Grace Sherrington having acted as accompanist to her sister in the Persian songs. At the closing concert of the year, to-day (Saturday) Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley's oratorio, "Hagar," is to be performed.

As briefly mentioned last week, Handel's "Solomon" was given on the Friday evening by the Sacred Harmonic Society. This oratorio, although the production of the composer's sixty-third year, contains much that is worthy of any earlier period of his career. It is the fifteenth of those sublime works in which Handel has dignified his art and immortalised himself. The choral writing—especially in the movements for double choir—is characterised both by beauty and sublimity, special instances of which are "Your harps and cymbals," "From the censer," and "Shake the dome." Other movements, for single choir, are remarkable for vigour and expression, particularly the choruses, "May no rash intruder" (known as the "Nightingale Chorus"), "Draw the tear from hopeless love," and "Thus rolling surges rise." The chorus-singing, as at the opening concert of the season, exhibited marked improvement over that of former years. The "Nightingale Chorus" had to be repeated. The principal soprano solos were sung by Miss Edith Wynne, who was deservedly much applauded in the air, "Can I see my infant gored;" other portions of the soprano solo music having been very effectively rendered by Mrs. Suter. Mr. Henry Guy, in the tenor solos, proved an efficient substitute for Mr. Vernon Rigby, who was prevented by a cold from singing. There is but little for a solo bass to do in "Solomon," and that little was well done by Mr. Thurley Beale, who gave the air "Praise ye the Lord" with much power. The oratorio was performed with the additional accompaniments of Sir Michael Costa, who conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ. The society's forty-third annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" took place yesterday (Friday) evening.

The Monday Popular concerts and the Saturday afternoon performances associated therewith will be suspended, as usual, at the approach of Christmas, to be resumed on Jan. 11 and 16. Last Monday's programme was somewhat deviated from, in consequence of the indisposition of Madame Norman-Néruda and Mr. Sims Reeves. The lady led Mozart's string quartet in B flat (No. 9), and played Locatelli's sonata in G minor, with little if any abatement of her usual excellence, but was compelled to desist before the final piece. This was to have been Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata, for piano-forte and violin, but Mr. Charles Hallé substituted the same composer's "Sonata Pastorale," for piano alone, which—in addition to Chopin's eighteenth nocturno and barcarolle—were finely played by the eminent pianist. Mr. Reeves was efficiently replaced by Mr. Cummings, who sang the pieces announced—the air "Waft her, angels" (with its preceding recitative), from Handel's "Jephthah"; and Schubert's "Ave Maria," both accompanied by Mr. Zerbini. The programme of this (Saturday) afternoon's performance comprises Schubert's octet for stringed and wind instruments, and piano-forte performances by Dr. Hans von Bülow.

This week's concerts at the Royal Albert Hall opened on Monday with a Welsh festival, the programme of which consisted of music of that nationality. Tuesday (the English night) included a selection from Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," Mr. J. F. Barnett's performance of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's piano-forte concerto in F minor, and miscellaneous vocal pieces. Wednesday was a Mendelssohn night. Thursday evening was appropriated to a performance of "The Messiah;" yesterday (Friday) was, as in the preceding weeks, to include a selection from Wagner's works; and this (Saturday) evening the Irish festival of last Saturday is to be repeated in consequence of its great success.

The third of Mr. H. Holmes's pleasant "Musical Evenings"

took place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Wednesday, when the programme comprised string quartets by Brahms (in A minor) and Mozart (in D), and pianoforte performances by Mr. E. H. Thorne.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-third annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" took place yesterday (Friday) evening.

A concert of special interest is announced for this (Saturday) evening at the Hanover-square Rooms, which will then be used for the last time for such a purpose, the premises having been let to a club. The proprietor, Mr. Robert Cocks, the eminent music publisher, has kindly granted the use of the concert-room to the Royal Academy of Music, by which institution a grand performance, orchestral and choral, is to be given, of which we must speak in detail next week.

Dr. Hans von Bülow has announced his last pianoforte recital for next Wednesday, at St. James's Hall.

THEATRES.

The benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund took place, as announced, last Saturday, at the Haymarket Theatre. The occasion was graced by the appearance of Miss Helen Faust (Mrs. Theodore Martin), in the character of Beatrice, in Shakspeare's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing." Miss Faust has lost none of her old subtlety of interpretation and extraordinary power of delineation. No actress ever possessed a more marvellous faculty of grasping the poet's ideal and presenting before us an artistic embodiment of the same. Her interpretation of Beatrice, like her interpretation of most of Shakspeare's heroines, is a poetical interpretation; hence its rarity and charm. The character as personated by her presents an infinite variety of lights and shades and nice distinctions that evince, on the part of the actress, an elaborate and manipulative study of the author's text, and a correspondingly full and subtle apprehension of his meaning. We regret that our opportunities are so few of witnessing the performances of this highly-finished artiste. Mr. Creswick appeared as Benedick, his assumption of which character fully justified his high reputation as a Shakspearian actor. The theatre was crowded, and we have no doubt that the funds of the Royal General Theatrical Fund are considerably increased by the proceeds of this successful performance.

Mr. George E. Fairchild has given another of his successful readings, at St. George's Hall. He is a young man of great talent, and promises—when his powers are more matured and he has attained to a higher degree of artistic finish—to become one of the most popular readers of the day. At present his happiest efforts appear in his lighter and more humorous selections. "David Copperfield in Love" and "A Postal Courtship" were exceedingly well delivered, and elicited much laughter. "The Death of the Old Squire" was also very graphically rendered. The audience on the occasion was both numerous and appreciative.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

From such dim recognitions as we can get of the intentions of managements in regard to the Christmas entertainments, we gather that the supply will be abundant and the quality probably good. Old themes are yet in the ascendant, and the more important theatres prefer them to less familiar subjects. Covent Garden, for instance, is contented with "Babes in the Wood, and the Big Bed of Ware." The management appear to depend on the cast, which is of superior excellence. The entire action, it is announced, is projected on a scale never before attempted. Drury Lane rejoices in the ever-popular "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." We may mention that the present week's business at the national theatre has consisted of benefits to Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Creswick, and Miss Wallis. On Monday, accordingly, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was performed; on Tuesday "Hamlet," and on Wednesday "Romeo and Juliet." At the Adelphi, "a Christmas Children's Pantomime" is announced for morning performance on the 26th, the subject and title being "The Children in the Wood." At the Princess's we have another "Christmas Children's Pantomime," entitled "Beauty and the Beast." The Globe Theatre also proposes by way of a pantomime, this year, the burlesque written by Mr. H. B. Farnie, entitled "Blue Beard;" we beg pardon, it is "a Grand Pantomime Bouffe" that is promised. In other words, there will be added to the burlesque a harlequinade, sustained by Miss Lydia Thompson and the leading members of her company, all of whom have been transferred to this theatre. At the Vaudeville the burlesque of "Romulus and Remus" has been revived. At the Opera Comique, now under the dominion of Miss Amy Sheridan, "Ixion Re-wheeled" will be performed, with Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy, "War to the Knife." Miss Sheridan will herself personate Venus. At the Holborn "Sinbad the Sailor" forms the subject of the forthcoming pantomime. At the Standard the argument will consist of the well-known story of "Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday." The production will be in a style of special magnificence. At the Pavilion "Cinderella" will be the title of the new pantomime. This evening Mr. Hollingshead commences his management of the Amphitheatre, Holborn, which he has reconstructed to suit his own purposes, with a comic opera, entitled "Cinderella" in three acts, serving as an opening for a fourth act, in the shape of a Christmas Pantomime. The subject of "Cinderella" also does duty at Sanger's (late Astley's), which presents some novelties of treatment that are likely to prove attractive.

Dr. Livingstone's last journals, edited by the Rev. Horace Waller, have been published. Among other interesting matter, the work contains a touching account of the closing scenes of the great traveller's life.

The reports on the Vienna Exhibition, prepared under the auspices of the Royal Commission, have been issued from her Majesty's Stationery Office, in four volumes, with an appendix containing maps and plans. The Commissioners report that the duties paid on the English goods exhibited and sold exceeded those paid by any other country, and that the Exhibition has had the effect of making the specialties of British manufacture more widely known in Austria and the Eastern markets. In their opinion its direct results justify the expenditure incurred by this country.

Our view of Gondokoro, on the Upper Nile, in last week's Paper, was from a photograph, as stated, by Mr. O. Higginbottom, of Levenshulme, Manchester. His brother, the late Mr. Edwin Higginbottom, was engineer-in-chief to Sir Samuel Baker's military expedition. Readers of Sir S. Baker's book will remember the lamented death, at Gondokoro, of this most zealous, faithful, and efficient officer of the expedition, and the praises there bestowed on him. It ought to have been mentioned, last week, that Gondokoro is the burial-place of the Englishman by whose labours, in a few months, an arsenal and naval station were created in the heart of the African continent. His diary, now in the possession of his brother, may perhaps be published.

THE MAGAZINES.

The thoughtful, painstaking, and remarkable, but for all that tedious, story of "Far from the Madding Crowd" has reached its termination in the *Cornhill*—a termination to be envied by the "Three Feathers," who are still being blown about by the gusts of circumstance and passion in Mr. Black's story of that title. Mr. Black has never painted a more attractive heroine than Wenna, which is a good deal to say, considering her difficult position between allegiance to absent unworthiness and breach of troth in favour of genuine merit. The gem of the present number is "Thoughts of a Country Critic," an irresistibly humorous satire on the eccentricities of the Neo-Renaissance or eclectic school of contemporary art, combined with a warmth of appreciation seldom found associated with railing and sarcasm. Who has not seen the "dark red lady, with her hair, also red, twisted east and her gown twisted west, her face like the ace of spades, and her mouth like the ace of hearts?" "The Poetry of the Italian Dialects" is also a most excellent paper, interspersed with admirable translations. A version of Théophile Gautier's "Affinities" is much too ornate and diffuse. The charm of the original consists as much in its condensation as its gorgeousness. "Mont Doré" is a pretty sketch of a French watering-place in Auvergne.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's address on "Current Fallacies Respecting Supernatural Religion" may have done exceedingly well for "the members of the Margate Church Institute," but his Grace was certainly ill-advised when he committed it to the wider publicity afforded by *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is simply utter commonplace. Far more interest attaches to Mr. Ffoulkes's inquiry into the mysterious mutilation of almost the oldest MS. in the world, containing the canons of the first general councils, and preserved in the Bodleian Library. There can be no doubt that the mutilation was designed, and Mr. Ffoulkes's theory is that it was perpetrated by Peter de Marca, Archbishop of Paris in the seventeenth century, to prevent the exposure of a false statement made by Pope Zosimus respecting the existence of a canon permitting the Roman Bishop to appoint legates *a latere*. Canon Girdlestone reviews the struggle of the agricultural labourers in the eastern counties, contending that it has been far less of a failure than generally supposed. It might, the Canon thinks, have been a still greater success, but for the indiscretion and intemperance of some of its supporters. "The Greville Journals" is an ill-tempered review by Mr. Canning's private secretary, who apparently cannot bear that his chief should be spoken of in any terms short of idolatry. The comment is so inappropriate to the text that one almost wonders whether it can really have been intended to apply to it. It is entirely untrue that Mr. Greville's posthumous publication has either violated the confidences of private life or lowered the character of any eminent public man except Lord Brougham, its verdict upon whom is amply confirmed by the verdict of history.

"Alice Lorraine" is one of the most charming novels of the season, and the present instalment in *Blackwood* is one of the best. Nothing can be more delicate, more nicely balanced between the pathetic and the comical, than the embarrassment of the young Peninsular officer between his two sweethearts. "The Abode of Snow" contains some brilliant pictures of Himalayan scenery and a highly interesting glimpse of Thibet, into which, however, the traveller was not allowed to penetrate. From the review of the politics of the recess it may be gathered that *Blackwood* expects the strife of next Session to turn upon ecclesiastical questions, and grudges Mr. Gladstone the popularity he has obtained by his recent pamphlet.

A scheme for "general representation" propounded in *Fraser* suggests the election of twenty representatives for the whole country, to be elected by such as may not feel sufficient interest in their own local candidates to vote for one of them. A list would be made of all persons thus voted for, and the twenty highest upon it returned to Parliament. We have some apprehensions that a united and disciplined section, voting as one man, would frequently return all the twenty members. By the "Latest Intelligence from the Planet Venus"—a very amusing little satire—it appears that the constituency and senate in that favoured world consist, at present, entirely of ladies, who have just put down an insidious proposal to introduce male suffrage by arguments with which, applied on the other side of the question, we in this planet are sufficiently familiar. "The Vatna Jökull," as its intrepid explorer, Mr. Watts, remarks, is to the majority of mankind "only some place or other up in Iceland." To him, however, it is a wondrous Alpine region, which he has examined just sufficiently to feel warranted in pronouncing "a volume of nature, the first leaf of which only has just been cut." He implores the co-operation of "three men who do not mind roughing it," promising them the sight of "a constantly active volcano upon which the eye of man has never rested." Papers on the Anti-Jacobin, and on Bulwer, as a politician and speaker, complete the literary attractions of an agreeable number.

The *Fortnightly Review* has a large number of interesting papers, first among which stands an account, calm and judicial in tone, though very decided in opinion, of the recent Kafir difficulties, from the pen of Mr. Westlake. If the current reports respecting the decision of the Colonial Office are correct, the justice of Mr. Westlake's contention would seem to be acknowledged. Mr. Fitch makes a number of excellent practical suggestions respecting the most effectual method of bringing the people to the schools. Mr. Dicey, treating of the Republican defeat in the United States, expresses great distrust of the tendency it betrays to govern the South in accordance with Southern ideas. It does not appear, however, that the election chiefly turned upon this point. It should rather be looked upon as a protest against political corruption and the project of a third Presidential term, justly regarded as a first step towards the overthrow of Republican institutions. Mr. Symonds's essay on the blank verse of Milton is the work of a scholar whose ear is attuned to all the delicacies of metre. Professor Clifford's exposition of mind as a bodily function may contain much valuable truth from a physiological point of view. When he diverges into more strictly philosophical subjects he manifests that bluntness of perception usually produced by an exclusive addiction to physical science. Mr. J. D. Lewis is right, as well as lively, in his plea for clerical liberty in social matters; but he is somewhat unfortunate in the particular illustration to which he has especial recourse. Considering the immorality inevitably attendant on racing, the suggestion that a clergyman had better not keep racehorses cannot be regarded as an extravagant piece of Puritanism.

The *Contemporary* opens with the first part of Dr. Lightfoot's reply to "Supernatural Religion." The exposure of some of the errors and mis-statements of this much-talked-of book would have been more telling if Dr. Lightfoot had been more careful to conceal the animus with which he has approached the subject. There is much subtlety in Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's discussion of the old controversy respecting the existence of necessary truths. Mr. Stephen, as was to be expected, takes the negative side. The argument of Dr. Radcliffe's "Man Transcorporeal" is not very intelligible, but the paper contains some highly-interesting anecdotes. The report of Professor

Tyndall's experiments on fog-signalling is concluded. The result arrived at is that "fogs have no sensible action upon sound," and that, consequently, phonic coast-signals may be depended upon as efficacious in foggy weather.

Temple Bar makes up a very lively number with the continuations of "Patricia Kemball" and "Leah," the conclusion of Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Dream Woman," "Rubens and Vandyc in England," and "A Night Terror in Africa."

The *Month* has very readable papers on "A Vacation Ramble in Germany" and the Tower of London. We fear the reflection most powerfully excited by the memoir of Father Baertz, missionary at Ormuz during the Portuguese sway in India, must be how little the accounts of enthusiastic missionaries are to be relied upon. The writer of a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation" vindicates the Pope with spirit until he descends to particulars, when he is compelled to quibble most grievously to put any tolerable sense upon the propositions of the *Syllabus*.

In addition to the continuation of Mr. Francillon's ever acceptable "Olympia," the *Gentleman's Magazine* has two remarkably pleasant papers in "Dublin Political Satire Forty Years Ago" and "The £ s. d. of Literature." The burden of the latter is the grievance of professional men of letters in being practically excluded from Parliament and posts in the public service. If, however, it is true, as here stated, that Thackeray on one occasion applied for a diplomatic appointment, the regulation which kept him at novel-writing seems not to have worked amiss.

Conspicuous among the light attractions of *Tinsley* are the amusing trifles, "A Straw in an Eddy" and "The Boodle Romance." There are also good critical papers on recent *vers de société* and the *Hamlet* of Mr. Irving. *Belgravian* is generally entertaining, without special features. *London Society* introduces us to a quiet and refined American humourist, Mr. C. D. Warner. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's "Portraits Charmants" are continued, and there is a lively paper on the society of Dublin. The *Argosy*, *Good Words*, the *New Monthly*, the *St. James's Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Once a Week*, the *Quiver*, and *Cassell's Magazine* claim notice among publications received.

The first of the Christmas numbers in literary pretensions is "Good Cheer," the annual satellite of *Good Words*, whose contents are on the present occasion restricted to three pretty novelettes, "The Count's Daughters," "The Wings of the Morning," and "Raith Wyke." The *Belgravian Annual*, on the other hand, teems with variety: the stories, however, wear a family likeness, and are, for the most part, of a sensational character. "California Jackson," "The Death Cry," "A Short Head," "A Terrible Night," are fair examples of the titles, with which the style fairly corresponds. *Tinsley's* number, on the contrary, is the work of a single writer, Mr. Farjeon, whose "King of No-land," abundant in invention and sparkling with fancy, also contains much powerful writing. "Sixty per Cent," by G. M. Fenn, the Christmas supplement to *Once a Week*, also aims at the powerful, and will, no doubt, please sensationalists. "Like a Snowball," the *Gentleman's Magazine*'s contribution to Christmas literature, is like nothing in particular. In "The Opal Ring" *All the Year Round* dutifully puts forth a very tolerable repetition of the style of Dickens, while *London Society* all but repeats itself. The *Quiver's* Christmas number bears the appropriate title of the "Bent Bow," and the *Monthly Packet* puts forth a Christmas supplement abounding in appropriate matter. The Christmas Box to the *St. James's Magazine*, named "The First Foot in the House, an English Legend, in five steps," is a pure story, pleasantly told, by L. A. Chamorro. *Kind Words* has several tales grouped under the heading "A Merry Christmas." "The Dead Tryst," by James Grant, is the title of Routledge's Christmas Annual.

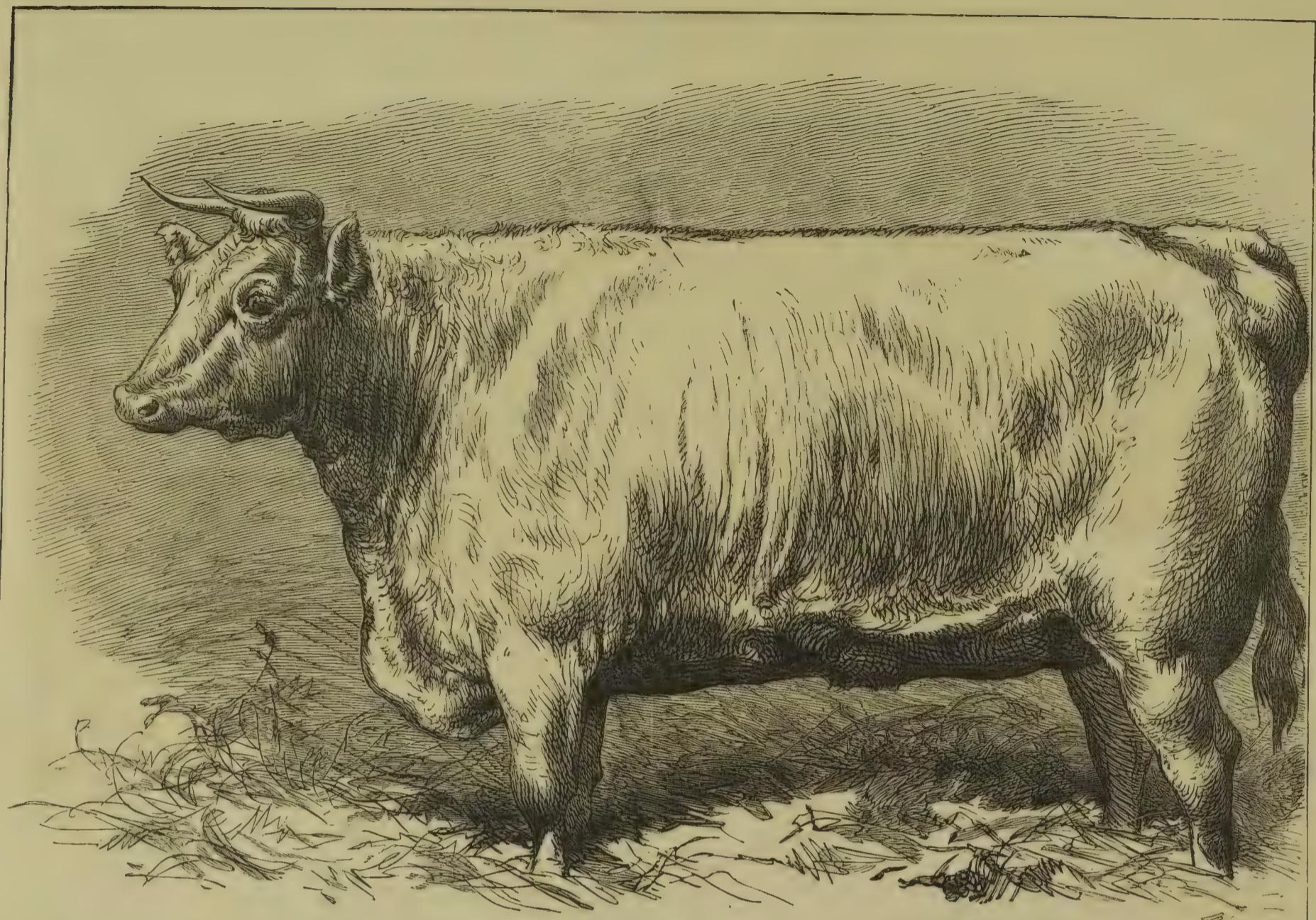
SMITHFIELD PRIZE WINNERS

We gave an account of the Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club last week. The Prince of Wales's shorthorn heifer, winner of the champion prize of £100 as the best animal exhibited at the Smithfield Club Show, was bred by Mr. Hugh Aylmer, at West Dereham Abbey, within twenty miles of Sandringham. She was calved June 24, 1870; and, not having bred, was exhibited as a heifer last year, though not in high condition. As she showed so much symmetry and such high feeding qualities, she was carried on another season, and weighed 6lb. over a ton. Her sire, British Crown, was bred by Mr. Booth, and her dam, Jewess, traces directly from the herd of the late Lord Spencer, who took so great an interest in the Club. She was a very sweet white heifer, remarkably good in her ribs and shoulders; her head and horns were very handsome; and our Artist has happily shown that elegance and beauty so characteristic of the highbred shorthorn.

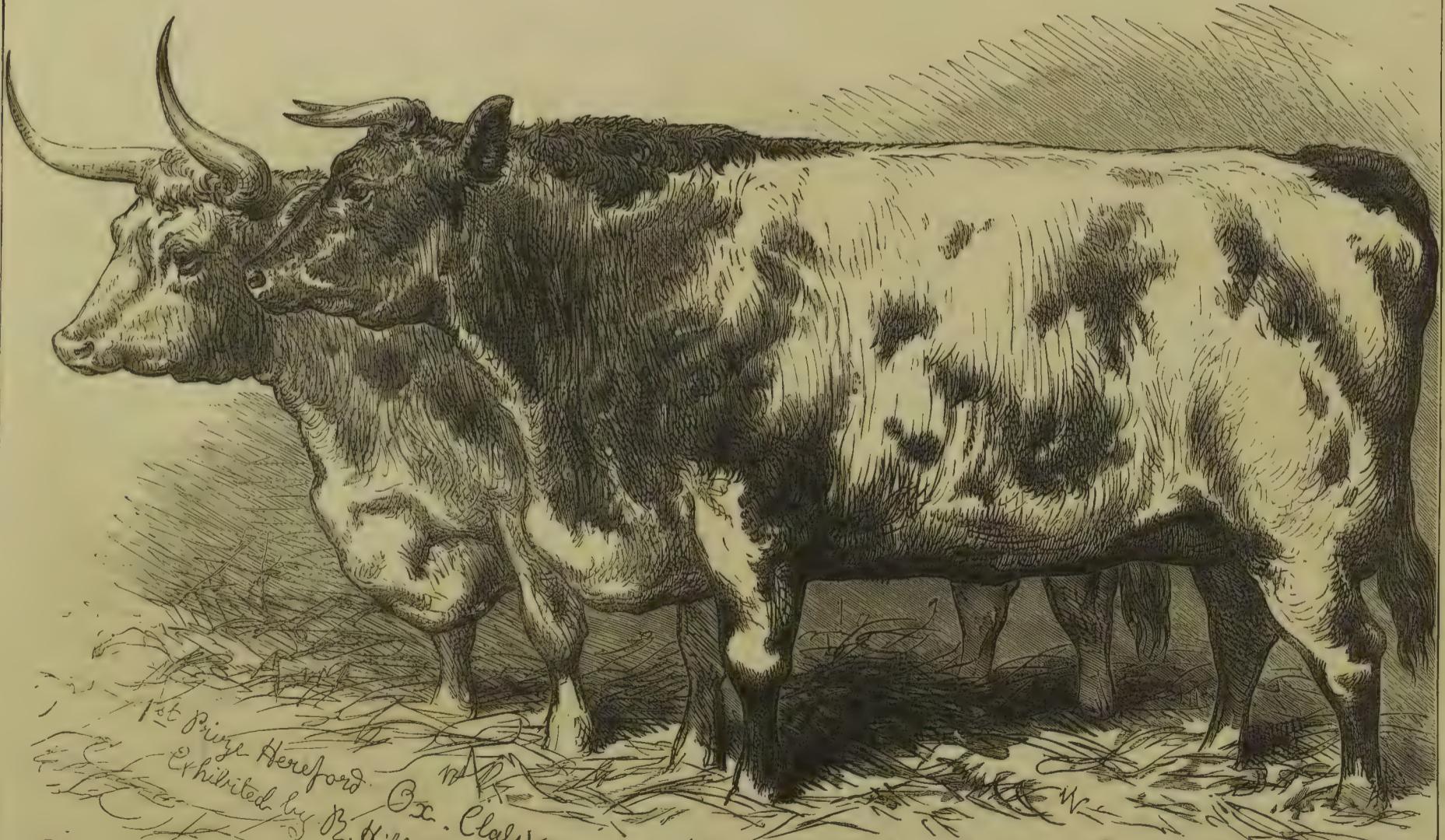
Mr. Bult's shorthorn steer, winner of the £30 prize in his class, the £50 cup as the best steer or ox in the show, and the £40 cup as the best shorthorn, was bred near Taunton, in Somersetshire. He was within a week of three years and a quarter old, weighed 2428lb., and was in colour a rich roan, full of hair and flesh, but showed a slight weakness in his back, and also wanted length of quarter. He combined the Bates and Spencer blood through his sire, and the Booth and Knightley through his dam, and was virtually own brother to the ox Mr. Bult exhibited and took the cup with last year. In our Illustration the artist has hidden the somewhat defective hind-quarters of Mr. Hill's Hereford ox, the splendid breast and fore-end being well shown; indeed, this point was superlative, as also his immense breadth. He was bred by the exhibitor, at Osleton Court, near Ludlow, and was by Stout from Xylosteum by Umpire. Calved in September, 1870, he weighed 2090lb., and won the £30 in his class and £40 cup as the best Hereford.

The shaggy dun coat and majestic head and horns of Sir Gordon Cumming's West Highland ox found many admirers, and the Scotchmen down south thought him "far and away the best Highlander" that had been exhibited for some years. Mr. Webster bred him from pure stock, at Westbank, Forfarshire; he was about forty days short of five years old, and weighed 2180lb. Mr. Trevor Lee's Devon ox, which stands beside him in the Engraving, was bred by Mr. Stranger, near North Molton, Devonshire, in 1870, weighed 1698lb., and was exceedingly level and handsome; indeed, he stood in some time for the £50 cup as the best ox, after winning the £30 prize and £40 cup for the best of his breed.

The sheep comprised one of Mr. Penfold's pen of Southdown wethers, an extraordinary good lot; one of Mr. F. Bach's Shropshires, of similar characteristics to the Southdown—a very heavy sheep; one of Mr. A. Morrison's Hampshire-Down wethers, and one of the Duke of Roxburgh's beautiful pen of black-faced mountain sheep, which were very heavily fleeced. All these took first prizes in their various classes, and were also awarded the £20 cups, as the best specimens of their respective breeds.



H. R. H. The Prince of Wales 1st Prize Shorthorn. Winner of the £100. Plate



1st Prize Hereford Ox. Class VIII.
Exhibited by B. Hill, Esqre

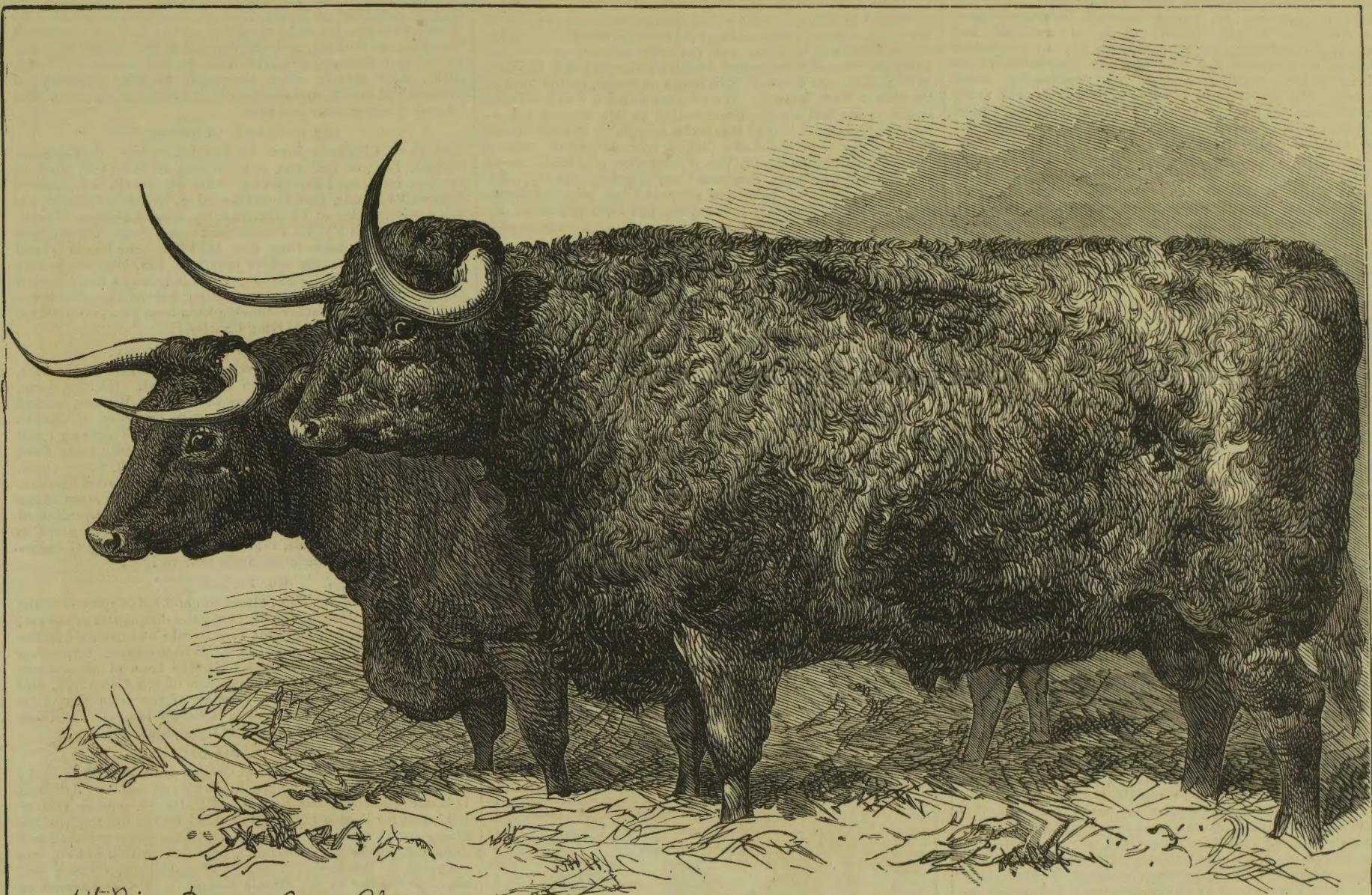
Sheldon-Williams. 1874

1st Prize Short horned Steer Class XII
Exhibited by J. S. Bult, Esqre



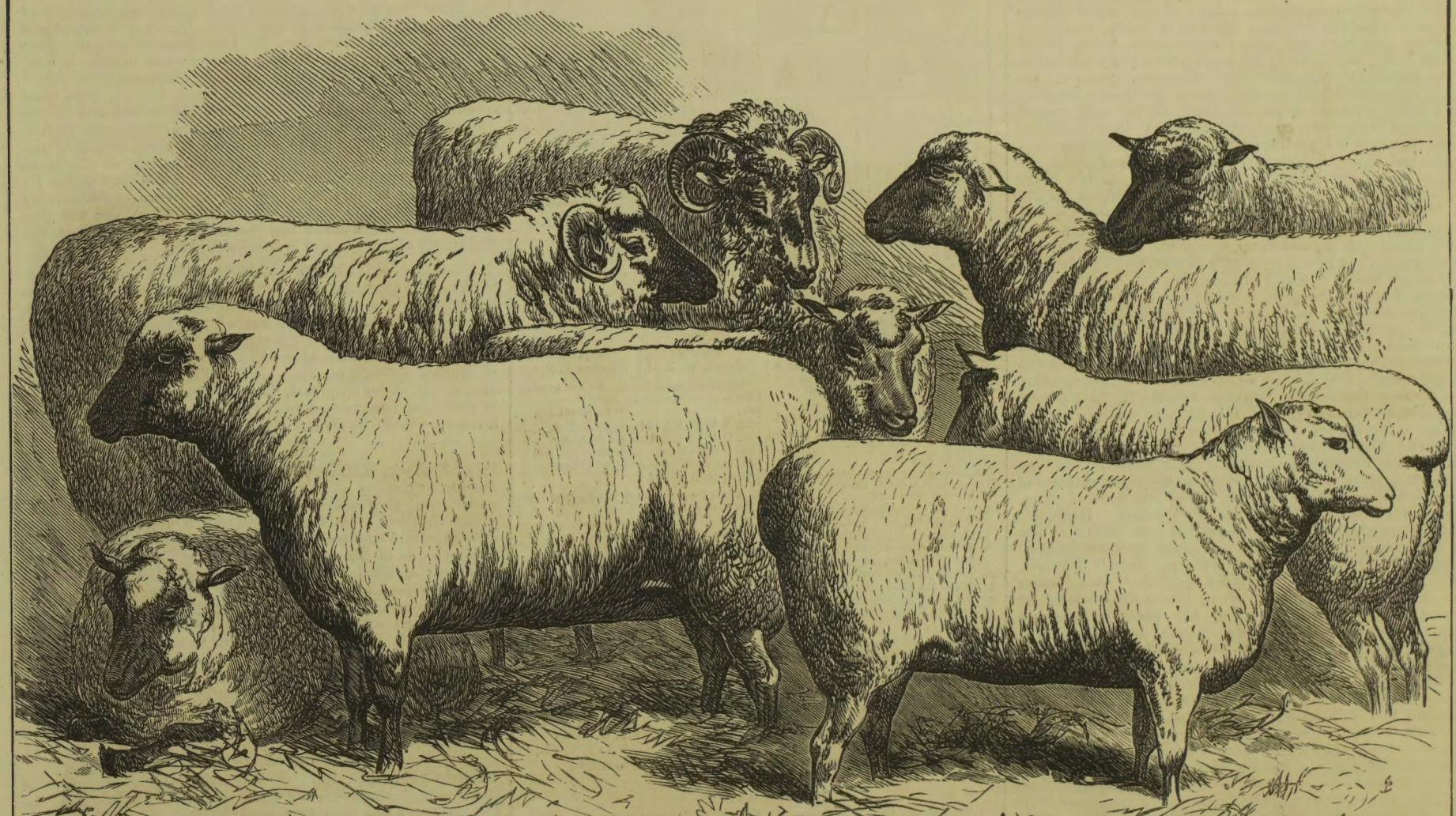
ELAINE. BY T. ROSENTHAL.

BY PERMISSION OF THE BIRLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.



1st Prize Devon Ox. Class III.
Exhibited by Trevor Lee Esqre.

1st Prize Scotch Highland Ox. Class XXIII.
Exhibited by Sir William Gordon Gordon Cumming Bart.



1st Prize Mountain Breed. Class LX.
Exhibited by The Duke of Rutburgh.

1st Prize Hampshire Downs. Class L.
Exhibited by A. Morrison Esqre.

1st Prize Shropshire Breed. Class LIII.
Exhibited by J. Bach Esqre.

1st Prize South Downs. Class XLVI.
Exhibited by Hugh H. Penfold, Esqre.

Sheldene Williams
1874

NEW SOUTH WONDERLAND.

The Photographic Society of London, one evening last week, at the rooms in Conduit-street, enjoyed a most agreeable and instructive entertainment. At the soirée of the London Institution, this week, specimens were also shown. Mr. D. L. Mundy, of New Zealand, having returned here after many years' residence in that colony, partly at Auckland and partly at Christchurch, has brought with him an unequalled collection of materials for the accurate illustration of its amazing natural features, and of its encouraging social progress. His travels and labours as a professional artist with the camera and chemicals of sunlight-painting have not been confined to the seaports and settlements, but have constantly been extended, at his great pecuniary cost and with some personal danger as well as fatigue, to the wildest recesses of the inland mountain and forest regions. From Otago, at the extremity of the South or Middle Island; through the noble province of Canterbury, to whose Alpine ranges, peaks, glaciers, and lofty passes he has climbed with the instruments of his art; along the shores of Cook's Strait, and from the east coast into the interior of the North Island, where he has minutely explored the stupendous volcanic region of the Central Lakes; thence to the northern peninsula and the beautiful archipelago beyond Auckland, with the mighty and luxuriant vegetation of a semi-tropical clime developing the strangest forms; among the friendly Maori tribes, with whose chiefs he dwelt as a welcome guest, or visiting Sir George Grey, the retired Governor, in his island paradise of Kawau—everywhere in New Zealand has this enterprising photographer won for us not a few admirable trophies of his tasteful skill. A portion only of these were submitted to the approval of the Photographic Society, with a modest narrative read by the secretary, in which Mr. Mundy not only gave a general account of his work in the colony, but added the minutest practical information, for the service of other photographers, concerning the apparatus and processes he had used, the means of conveyance, and the modes of preparing and securing all that was needful in such a country.

Since the time, however, when his views of the Lake Taupo-region were obtained, the obstacles and perils encountered by him seem to have been removed, in a great degree, by the pacification of the Maori tribes, the construction of good roads, and the convenience of vehicles. Those miracles of nature, far surpassing the Geysers of Iceland or the Yellowstone hot springs and their variegated deposits in North America, may now be reached by a short stage-coach ride from one of the seaports. New Zealand, thanks to our ocean steam-ships, is really more accessible, in every part, than some places of interest, at less than half the distance, in the great eastern and western continents of the globe; and we fully expect that it will soon become the ordinary object of a pleasure-tour, as one might have gone to Switzerland or to Norway before Cook's excursionists made all Europe commonplace. The landscape-painter of talent and originality who shall first enter upon this new field will certainly achieve results that must win the enthusiastic admiration of visitors to our picture-galleries. There is here also, for different classes of scientific men—the students of physical geography, of geology, of natural history, and of ethnology—a vast opportunity of fresh investigation, with many problems of high interest to be solved. The facts only have in some degree been ascertained, by such competent inquirers as Dr. Hector, the eminent Director of the New Zealand Museum, at Wellington, and other geologists; Dr. Buller, the ornithologist; Dr. Joseph Hooker, of our Kew Botanic Gardens; Dr. Günther, the ichthyologist, and Dr. Von Hochstetter, of the Austrian Novara expedition. All their scientific reports agree in showing that New Zealand, in spite of the total deficiency of some main branches of organised life, is quite a Wonderland of Nature. And its marvellous features are comprised within a moderate space. Imagine the extent of the whole Alpine system in Europe, the mountain districts of Savoy, Dauphine, Switzerland, and the Tyrol, added to the entire Italian peninsula with Sicily, but dividing the aggregate of those territories into two islands of equal size. Place these two islands in mid-ocean, a thousand miles from the nearest continent; let their Alps, a world of rock and ice and snow, be far more rugged and massive than those of Switzerland; their volcanic phenomena, a world of boiling pools, be more astonishing than Vesuvius and Etna; their northern extremity, almost under the tropic, bloom in its genial warmth as richly as the West Indies—conceive all this, with fertile plains occupied by the most flourishing group of British colonies, the future England and Scotland of the South. You have now some idea of New Zealand as it really is; a country well worth going to see, and a grand new land to live in for people of the British nation.

This is the reality of which Mr. Mundy gave us a more vivid impression than had been obtained by reading many books. He had prepared a large number of transparencies, on glass slides, for Woodbury's sciopticon, an instrument like the magic lantern, Messrs. Boul operating, to throw magnified images on a white surface, about 12 ft. square, on the opposite wall of the darkened room. The pictures were colourless, and their effect was that of the clearest and brightest moonlight. A stronger illuminating power than that of the oil-lamp was required to bring out some of the fainter outlines in the background of landscapes. With the lime-light, no doubt, these would have afforded more complete satisfaction. But nothing could be more startling than the tone of reality in the representation of rock-scenery close to the spectator, and of the beds of slime, the cascades, and the jets of steam; the Te Tarata or "Tattooed" Terraces, over which the hot streams fall from basins of one level to those of the next, growing cooler in their gradual descent; the Otopukuerangi or "White Cloud" Terraces, which are of a lovely pink colour; the mountainous shores of Rotomahana and Rotorua; the empty crater of a fearful water-volcano, caught by the photographer at a fortunate moment of repose; the burning ranges and the boiling mudpits; the fathomless expanse of Lake Taupo, a prodigious bulk of water stored high up in the heart of the mountains; the Alfred Falls, at Waihi, so named by Mr. Mundy in honour of our Royal Duke; and the mighty outlet of Lake Taupo into the Waikato River. Some of these subjects have been illustrated by Engravings in our Journal, from which the reader may fancy their effect when magnified and intensified by optical contrivance. But Mr. Mundy proceeded to exhibit the magnificent kauri forests of the north, the gigantic pines and palms, the enormous ferns and the native flax-plant; the labours of men and oxen in drawing timber-logs and the cutting of flax; the inlets and harbours of that coast; the Maori chiefs and their warlike people, with their houses of ornately carved wood; and the singular globes of stone, from the smallest to the largest, either bestrewing the beach, or upon high Alpine platforms. It was, altogether, such a display of strange natural rarities and varieties as can seldom be offered in one evening's entertainment. He passed on to the South Island, having first shown the Parliament or General Assembly House at Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. The provinces of Canterbury and Otago, which he described as the most attractive homes for English settlers, and the most prosperous and progressive communities in New

Zealand, were brought into view. Akaroa, or Banks's Peninsula, outside Port Lyttelton, the city of Christchurch, with its handsome Government Buildings on the banks of the Avon, the Canterbury Plains, and the comfortable abode of a gentleman sheepowner, were nearly all that time allowed us to see.

Upon another occasion, we believe, Mr. Mundy could have presented to the eye, with equal distinctness, the glaciers of the Alpine range, the mountain road crossing over to Westland, the gold-fields of Hokitika, and the busy shipping port below Dunedin. One of his views of Auckland shows H. M. S. Galatea, with H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh on board, at the time of his visit to New Zealand. We are glad to learn that his Royal Highness has this week communicated to Mr. Mundy a message of approval. It may also be an acceptable announcement that the views of the Lake Taupo volcanic region, with a scientific description by Dr. Von Hochstetter, of Vienna, are to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., at a very early date. A collection of stalactites, petrified ferns, and other specimens from that region, has been presented by Mr. Mundy to the British Museum.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

PLAYER ISAAC.—The problem is much too simple for our columns.

G J L L.—The position is not up to our standard.

S G K.—Many thanks for your courteous attention.

G H V.—L. The solution of Problem No. 1604 is—1. Q to Q Kt 4th, P takes Q, 2. Kt to K 3rd (dis. ch.), K takes Kt, 3. B mates. The other variations are obvious. 2. In your solution you overlook the fact that White may make a Knight.

E H.—See notice to "G H V." There is no mate as you suggest.

J G C.—There is surely an easy mate commencing with 1. Q to Q 3rd (ch.).

I S T W O W L E Y, W V G D, R F N B A N K E R, A W O O D, J W B A I T E Y, and Others.—Problem No. 1607 cannot be solved as you propose. The correct defence is 1. Q to Q R sq, K to B 5th, 2. Q to B sq (ch.), P to K 6th; and if White now plays 3. Q to Q Kt sq or Q to K R sq, Black answers accordingly with B to B 2nd or B to K R 4th.

J B M F, YOUNG HOPEFUL, and G F E HARRIS.—If, in reply to 1. Q to Q sq, Black play 1. K to B 6th, how do you propose to mate?

EAST MARDEN.—There is no second solution. In your first variation you overlook that Black can make a Queen.

W A M, BERMUDA.—Both the solutions are incorrect.

PROBLEM NO. 1606.—Additional correct solutions received from Seymour T, TH and J K, Woodtoes, Haslett, E H, J F A, J G C, and Miss Jane D.

PROBLEM NO. 1607.—Correct solutions received from Clive Crosky, East Marden, Paul Fry, T Raynor, Inagh, Atz, W S B, H Schlesner, J K, and Miss Jane D.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1607.

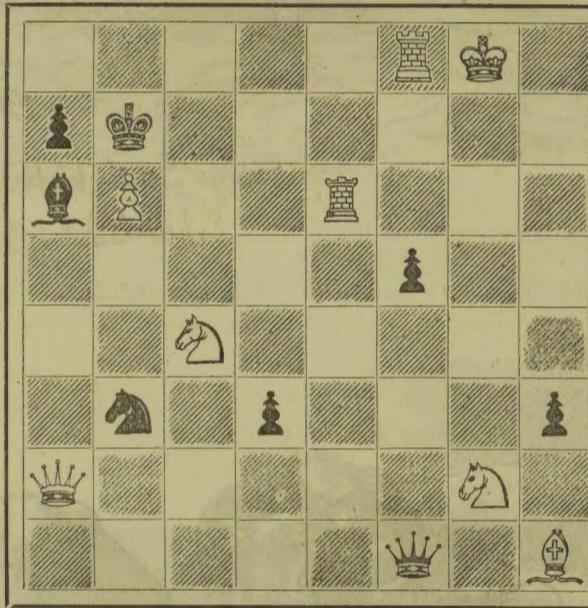
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 5th	P Queens *†	3. B to K 6th (ch.) K moves	
2. Q takes Q P (ch.)	P takes Q	4. Kt takes P. Mate.	
*1.			
K to B 5th		†1.	P takes Q
2. Q takes Q P	K to K 6th	2. Kt takes Q P,	and mates in two moves.
3. Q to Kt 5th (ch.)			

A white Pawn on Q R 5th was inadvertently omitted in this Problem.

PROBLEM NO. 1609.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

In the following Game, which was played a short time ago, Messrs. LOWENTHAL and ABBOTT consulted against Messrs. WORMALD and MENZIES.—(*King's Bishop's Gambit*.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Messrs. W. & M.)	(Messrs. L. & A.)	(Messrs. W. & M.)	(Messrs. L. & A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Black clearly cannot retake the Bishop with Rook.	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21.	P to K Kt 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	22. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B sq
4. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	23. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q sq
		24. Kt to Q 4th	B to K Kt 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd		25. Kt to K 6th	B to B 2nd
6. Kt takes B		26. Q to K B 3rd	
7. P takes Kt	Q takes P	27. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K 4th
8. Castles	B to Q 3rd	28. Q to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
9. P to Q 4th	Castles	29. Kt takes Kt	
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K R 4th		
11. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	Here again, we believe, White are guilty of an error. After this capture the same must be drawn, owing to the Bishops being on different colours.	
12. Kt to K 5th	Q to B 3rd	20.	R takes Kt
13. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd	21.	P to Q 6th
14. B takes P	B to K 4th	22.	B to Q 2nd
15. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	23.	P to Q 5th
16. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K B 2nd	24.	P takes P
17. Q R to K sq	Q to K sq	25.	B to Q B 3rd
18. P to Q 5th	R takes R	26.	Q to Q 2nd
19. R takes R	R to Q sq	27.	R to K sq
20. P to Q B 4th	R to Q 2nd	28.	P to K R 4th
21. B takes Q B P		29.	P to K R 3rd

The capture of this Pawn ought, with ordinary care, to have won the same, as and, after a few moves, the game was abandoned as drawn.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. WISKER AND ZUKERTORT.—We understand that Mr. Wisker has challenged Mr. Zukertort to a match; but, up to the time we write, no definite arrangements have been made.

We learn from Cairo that the entire kingdom of Darfour, in Central Africa, has accepted annexation to Egypt, with the exception of the family of the ex-Sultan. They have fled to the mountains, and are being pursued by the Egyptian troops.

A Calcutta telegram intimates that there is a prospect of an amicable settlement of the Duffla affair, as four of the chiefs have released five of their captives, and are said to be willing to treat for peace. Brigadier-General Stafford, however, is still advancing against the country of the predatory tribe.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY ANNA MARIA STIRLING-MAXWELL.

The Right Honourable Lady Anna Maria Stirling-Maxwell, wife of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Pollok, died on the 8th inst. Her Ladyship was born Dec. 28, 1826, the second daughter of David, Earl of Leven and Melville, by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, daughter of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, of Succoth, and was married at Paris, April 26, 1865, to William Stirling, Esq., of Keir, in the county of Perth, M.P., who shortly after succeeded to the baronetcy of Maxwell, of Pollok, and assumed that additional surname. Her Ladyship leaves issue two sons.

THE HON. MRS. LA TOUCHE.

The Hon. Charlotte Mrs. La Touche, widow of Peter La Touche, Esq., of Bellevue, in the county of Wicklow, died on the 3rd inst., aged ninety-one. She was fourth daughter of Cornwallis Maude, first Lord Hawarden, by Anne Isabella, his third wife, sister of Charles Stanley, first Viscount Monck. Her marriage to Mr. La Touche took place Sept. 6, 1806, and her widowhood dates from Feb. 11, 1830. She leaves several children, of whom the eldest surviving son, William Robert La Touche, is now of Bellevue. This lady was a link between the present and a remote generation, her own grandfather—that is, her father's father—having been born just two hundred years ago, in the reign of King Charles II.

COLONEL THE HON. J. C. WESTENRA.

Colonel the Hon. John Craven Westenra died at his seat, Sharavogue, King's County, on the 5th inst. He was born, March 31, 1798, the fourth son of William Warner, second Lord Rossmore, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Charles Walsh, Esq., of Walsh Park, in the county of Tipperary; and was twice married, first, in 1834, to Eleanor Mary Lady East, daughter of William Jolliffe, Esq., of Merstham, Surrey, and, secondly, in 1842, to Anne, daughter of Louis Charles Daubuz, by the latter of whom he leaves one daughter, Mary Anne Wilmot, wife of Lord Hastings, eldest son of the Earl of Huntingdon. Colonel Westenra, who was for many years in the Scots Fusilier Guards, represented King's County in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, from 1837 to 1852.

MR. NAPIER.

William John Napier, Esq., eldest son and heir-apparent of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Bart., the distinguished lawyer, late Lord Chancellor, and now First Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal in Ireland, died, at 4, Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 3rd inst., aged thirty-seven. At the time of his decease he was Secretary to the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and had acquired reputation as a member of the Irish Bar. His early death, after a brief illness, is deeply lamented, and has caused the retirement of his father from public life.

MR. B. B. CABELL.

Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, F.R.S., F.S.A., of the Middle Temple, barrister and bencher, J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex and Norfolk, M.P. for St. Albans 1846 to 1847, and for Boston 1847 to 1857, died on the 9th inst., in his ninety-fourth year. This gentleman, whose long-continued and munificent subscriptions to public charities are well known, was educated at Westminster, and Exeter College, Oxford, was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1816, and served as High Sheriff for Norfolk in 1854. He was fourth son of George Cabell, Esq., by Mary Bliss, his wife, niece of Nathaniel Bliss, Astronomer-Royal.

COLONEL G. H. GREY.

Colonel George Henry Grey, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, died at Sandringham on the 11th inst. He was born March 21, 1835, the only son of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B., formerly Secretary of State for the Home Department, by Anna Sophia, his wife, daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He married, Nov. 20, 1860, Harriet Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Pearson; and leaves a son, Edward, born in 1862, and a daughter. Colonel Grey joined the Rifle Brigade, as Second Lieutenant, Dec. 7, 1854, and served in the Crimea from June 10, 1855, to the end of the war, including the fall of Sebastopol and the attacks on the Redan. Subsequently he was actively engaged during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the actions at Cawnpore and the capture of Lucknow. He had medals and clasps for both campaigns. He retired from the Army in 1864, being then Lieutenant and Captain Grenadier Guards, and was promoted to the command of the Northumberland Militia on the retirement of the Duke of Northumberland.

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